The Centre Reporter.

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FILIPINOS LOST 4,000.

A FIERCE BATTLE NEAR MANILA SATURDAY.

The Philipine Insurgents Attack the American Army and are Badly Whipped.—Their Loss Over 4,000 Men.

On Saturday a battle was fought between the insurgent forces of Aguinaldo and the United States army outside of Manila, in which Dewey's vessels also took a hand.

The insurgents in large force opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45 Saturday evening; renewed attack several times during night; at 4 o'clock Sunday morning the entire line engaged; all attacks were repulsed; at daybreak advanced against insurgents and have driven them beyond the lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works; insurgent loss in dead and wounded large; our own casualties thus far estimated at one hundred and seventy-five, very few fatal. Troops enthusiastic and acting fearlessly.

The above dispatch was sent by Gen. Otis. A later dispatch from him says:

"Situation most satisfactory, no apprehension need be felt. Perfect quiet prevails in city and vicinity."

At 8:45 Saturday night two Filipinos advanced to the outposts of the First Nebraska regiment at Santa Mesa. They were challenged and at once fell back. A second time they appeared and tried to pass the sentinels. Again they were challenged, and again they retired. A third time they tried it. This time, when ordered to halt, they made a dash past the pickets. Corporal Greely at once opened fire. Both Filipinos dropped. One was killed the other wounded.

The action of the two natives was apparently part of a preconcerted plan to make the Americans fire first. The smoke from the rifles of the pickets had scarcely cleared away when a gun was fired from blockhouse No. 7, held Aguinaldo's troops. This was a signal for a general attack.

A rush was made for the Nebraska regiment, while a fusillade was opened all along the insurgent line from Santa Mesa to Calvocan. The insurgents evidently expected to take the Americans by surprise, They were astonished at the reception they got.

The Nebraskans received them with a terrible fire. The advance was quickly stopped, and the insurgents took refuge in the trenches that for some time past they have been digging in front of the American lines.

The firing was then general. The outposts of the Montana and North Dakota regiments were engaged, and they held the enemy in check until reenforcements were advanced. The fusillade of the insurgents was very ineffectual, and it was difficult for the American troops to do accurate shooting in the dark.

Meanwhile the whole American camp had been alarmed and was prepared for any emergency. On the fleet, too, the men had been ordered to quarters and Admiral Dewey was dispatching orders to the different commanders. He directed the cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Callao, stationed off Malabon, to get close inshore and prepare to attack the insurgent lines as soon as it was possible to do so.

The insurgents, after the firing first opened, began to concentrate their forces at three points. These were Calocan, Gagalanin and Santa Mesa. At 1 o'clock on Sunday morning they opened a hot fire at these three places simultaneously. They were well armed with Mauser and Remington rifles. They had mounted two siege guns at Bolik Balik, and these, too, they brought into play.

The Americans replied with a terrific fire. It was very different from what the Filipinos have been accustomed to from Spanish soldiers. The western regiments with which they are engaged are made up mainly of old Indian fighters, hunters and cow boys, who shoot to kill, and, aiming by the flashes of the Filipino rifles, they inflicted havoc in the insurgent trenches.

The Utah light artillery swung into position to answer the siege guns. An artillery duel began. Finally the American gunners got the range, and in a short time the siege guns were silenced. Away down on the left the Third artillery was booming away. It, too, inflicted heavy loss on the enemy.

The insurgent position at Calvocan near the bay. As soon as the enemy opened fire at that point the Charleston and Callao got into action. The boundary batteries of the vessels poured in a fierce storm of shells and solid shot, greatly assisting the efforts of the troops.

When daylight broke, the order to advance was given to the American troops. At the same time the Charleston and Calloa were again ordered into action and the Monadnock was sent to shell the insurgent position off Malate.

The American troops were delighted with the order to advance. They pressed forward without hesitation in the teeth of the enemy's fire. The Filipinos held their ground and fought hard. But Admiral Dewey's ships had accurately located their positions, and, with his guns inflicting terrible losses among them, they were forced to retire.

Position after position fell until the enemy was driven from the villages of San Juan del Monte, Santa Ana, Santa Mesa, San Pedro, Maeata and Loma.

The California and Washington regiments made a dash on the suburban village of Paso and upon Santa Mesa and carried them in brilliant style.

In the trenches hundreds of wounded insurgents were found. They were taken to the American field hospitals and cared for. Hundreds of prisoners, too, were captured.

The insurgents have been driven back and had to abandon the water works of Manila, which was long in their possession.

Their loss is over 4,000 killed wounded and captured. The American loss is about 50 killed and 300 wounded.

OPPOSE STONE'S SCHEME

County Commissioners Don't Like the Governor's Plan.

The Altoona *Gazette* says that the county commissioners all over the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are rising up in their wrath against certain recommendations of Governor W. A. Stone, and every effort is being made to prevent him from accomplishing his purpose.

As a means of replenishing the depleted State Treasury, Governor Stone, in his recent message recommended that the state tax in the respective counties, three-fourths of which is always returned to said counties, be retained by the state for a period of at least two years.

The commissioners readily realize how seriously this would embarrass many of the county treasuries. Gov. Stone's idea is to impose additional taxation upon the real estate owners throughout the state, for this would surely be the result should his recommendations be carried out.

More than this, it is understood that a bill embodying Governor Stone's ideas will be pressed in the Senate and House, and that unless the strongest kind of opposition is brought to bear, it may possibly pass and become a law.

Answers Wanted.

Why should well water ever be unhealthful?

Why doesn't a tall man live longer than a short one?

Why isn't a combination of whiskey and water a mixed evil?

Why does old age tear down circus bills stuck up by youth?

Why does a prohibitionist kick when he finds water in the milk?

Why is silence golden when silver will shut a man's mouth just as effectively?

Why isn't the patient in danger as long as the doctor continues to visit him?

Why does the average man prefer to win a dollar on a horse race to earning five by honest labor?—Chicago Daily News

More Truth Than Poetry.

There is more truth than poetry in the following from the McKees Rocks, (Allegheny county) *Gazette*. Town killers are classified into seven separate branches, as follows: First, those who go out of town to do their shopping; second, those who want no improvements; third, those who prefer a quiet town to one of push and enterprise; fourth, those who deride public spirited men; fifth, those who oppose every movement that does not originate with them; seventh, those who seek to injure the credit or reputation of individuals.

Plenty of Fish.

In the river at Farrandsville, this week it was discovered there was a large school of German carp in the stream. Holes were cut in the ice and with dipnets over 500 carp were caught weighing from 2 to 12 pounds each. What do our piscatorial chums, Reverends Christine and Rhodes, think of that and will they hasten to Farrandsville?

Put Him Wrong.

It is said that a jeweler in a neighboring town in putting a watch together put the minute hand on the hour pivot and vice versa. When the customer got his watch he went almost crazy, and for a week did nothing but get up and go to bed again in his endeavor to keep up with his watch.

STATE INCOME TAX.

Boss Legislation to Be Paid for By a Tax on Incomes Above $1000.

From Harrisburg comes the news of a new tax scheme.

To establish a State income tax is the purpose of a bill introduced in the state Senate, on Friday last, by Mr. Gibson, of Erie, who makes its provisions such that it would draw from everybody enjoying $1000 a year or more in salary or from business or investment, except the holders of Government bonds. It would compel the rich to pay more in proportion to their circumstances than persons in moderate circumstances, the rate of levy being gradually increased as the amount of income advances.

The bill is of sweeping effect. It is to tax gains, profits or incomes derived from any kind of property, interest, rents, dividend or salary, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation carried on in this State. It fixes a tax of one-tenth of 1 per centum on all sums between $1000 and $5000; two-tenths of 1 per centum on sums between $5000 and $10,000; three-tenths of 1 per centum on sums between $10,000 and $20,000; four-tenths of 1 per centum on all sums between $20,000 and $30,000; five-tenths of 1 per centum on all sums between $30,000 and $50,000; and one mill of additional taxation shall be added for every additional $5000 up to $100,000, 3 per centum on all sums above $100,000.

Interest on bonds or securities of this State and of the United States are exempt from taxation. The word income as used in the act shall be taken to mean gross profit. The tax is to be collected by the present tax collection system and all persons liable under the act must make a sworn statement of a complete and full return of their gains, profits and income.

The Fish Commission.

The Pennsylvania Fish commission recently had under discussion the draft of a deficiency bill to be presented to the legislature. It was found that the sum required to reimburse those who advanced money to keep the work of fish culture going during the last year and a half, to pay outstanding claims, and to perform the regular work until the first of next June, would be $21,000. A bill covering this was ordered drafted and presented to the legislature.

It was announced that there was an overplus of 700,000 brook trout fry at the Allentown station, and it was decided to place these fish in retaining ponds in Monroe, Chester and other counties, under the care of the Pennsylvania Fish Protective association and the Norristown Fish and Game association until the proper time arrives for their planting.

LATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

Our lines at Manila are 25 miles long at Manila and the insurgents cleared out to the foot hills.

Filipino women fought in Saturday's battle; bodies were found where the fight was fiercest.

Aguinaldo has declared war against the Americans.

Gen. Otis now places the enemy's loss at 4000.

Gen. Egan. Gen. Miles' accuser gets off with a suspension of six years with pay of about $5000, with all his allowances cut off.

The Quay trial has been postponed several days. Guess he 'll be postponed too.

The vote for senator still remains the same—Quay 13 short and his prospects more gloomy.

An attack may now be made on Iloilo by our forces.

The friends of Judge Mayer are urging him for supreme judge.

Mustaches out of Date.

The fashion of the smooth face continues to increase in popularity, and mustaches are daily sacrificed to a fad which is not so well adapted to every man, as a great many men evidently think. The style came from England. It became so much the proper thing in England for men to appear without hair on their faces that it was finally found necessary to forbid practice in the army, as the loss of whiskers were spreading so rapidly that there promised to be a beardless army in a short time.

Cattle Dying in Montana.

The live stock owners will be heavy losers on account of the storms, said President Springer of the Denver National Live Stock Association the other day. Reports which we have received from our horse ranch in Montana to-day show that the temperature up there is 45 below zero, and the outlook is not bright for warmer weather. Down in Texas cattle are dying by the thousands."

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE DEMOCRATS WILL WIN THEIR TREATY FIGHT.

Public Opinion Will Prevent Carrying Out the Imperialism Policy.—The Public with Gen. Miles in His Fight.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Senator Gorman knew when he began his fight against the treaty that the securing of thirty odd votes against the ratification of the treaty, would not permanently reject the treaty, because of the certainty of its commanding more than the necessary two-thirds in the Senate of the next Congress; therefore it was unimportant whether he secured them or not. But he has accomplished the principal object for which he fought. The speeches made in the Senate have aroused the people of the country to the danger that lies in our permanent possession of the Philippines, and made it certain that public opinion will prevent the carrying out of the imperial policy that has been buzzing in the heads of Mr. McKinley and some of his chief advisers. Mr. Gorman thinks that public opinion could not have been so speedily or so thoroughly aroused in any other way, as it has been by the fight he and those who have acted with him have made. They were not strong enough in votes to amend the treaty, but the result shows that there are more ways than hanging to kill a dog. If imperialism hasn't been killed, it has been badly crippled.

Mr. Keegan, a representative of the International Mechanics Union, who was among those heard by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, on the eight hour bill, made some startling charges. He charged that the Cramp Shipbuilding Company and the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun Company, being unable to fill at the price specified contracts for guns and gun carriages, awarded them by the Government, had the work performed by Government employes at the Washington Navy Yard, and received in cash, the difference between the cost of making and the contract price. He charged that under the arrangement specified the Cramp Company had received $17,000, as the difference between the cost of making the Gun carriages and the contract price, and that Maxim-Nordenfeldt Co. had received $2400 each for guns which were made by the government employes, at a cost of $1,000 each, thus pocketing a profit of $1400 on each gun, without engaging in the work of making them. Senator Kyle was directed to personally investigate these charges.

The House Judiciary Committee has reported a resolution declaring that Gen. Wheeler, Col Campbell, Col. Colson, and Major Robbins vacated their seats in the House when they accepted Commissions in the Army. The attempt to have the committee take the same action in the cases of Representatives who are members of several existing Government Commissions, was a failure. The Committee decided that Congressmen may serve on Civil Commissions without forfeiting their seats.

Although the Republican House caucus decided not to try to push any financial legislation at this session, the extreme gold standard men are trying to force action on the Hill financial bill. A resolution has been offered, fixing Feb. 14th, for voting on that bill, and pressure is being brought to bear on the Committee on Rules, to have that resolution reported back to the House.

Commissions in the cavalry branch of the regular army, are vainly sought after by many West Pointers, but Jas. Fuller McKinlay, son of Abner, and nephew of the President, whose only military experience consisted of a few weeks service as a private in the 8th Ohio Volunteers, has been nominated to be a 2nd Lieutenant in the Cavalry branch of the regular army. The nomination is likely to be confirmed, simply because there is nothing against the young man personally, but all the same it ought not to be.

Senator Daniel's speech against imperialism and expansion, which occupied three hours and a half, was a masterly argument for continuing in the steps of the founders of this government, and as an oratorical effort has not been surpassed at this session.

Americans like fair play in a fight. Gen. Miles has stood up like a man and charged that contractors supplied our troops with embalmed beef, and offered to furnish proof of the charge. Secretary Alger, and his gang are skulking around trying to stab Miles in the dark, being afraid to order him court-martialed, because that would give him an opportunity to produce the proof he has of his charge. The report of the War Investigating Commission, now in Mr. McKinley's possession, is relied upon to give Miles several stabs. Mr. McKinley has been asked to remove Miles from the command of the army, but he is afraid to do so, because in that case, Miles would have a right to demand the cause, and if a cause were given to demand that a court-martial decide whether it be a just one. A sneaky way of ousting Miles has been evolved by Alger. It is proposed to amend the Hull army bill by providing for a revival of the grade of Lieutenant General and then nominating Merritt, or some other Major General to the position. Merritt would not be much more satisfactory to Alger as Commander of the Army than Miles is, as his contempt for Alger, which dates away back to Alger's court-martial during the civil war, has never been concealed, and their relations, since Alger became Secretary of War have been confined to strictly official matters. It looks as though the administration would be compelled to give Miles a chance to prove his charge, by ordering some sort of a Military Inquiry. Mr. McKinley is said to have promised that much.

Teachers Must Attend Institutes.

The decison of Judge Slagle, the other day, says the Pittsburg Times, that school boards have the right to pass regulations compelling the attendance of teachers at the Saturday institute will meet with general approval. It is difficult to see, in view of the acts of Assembly and the rulings of the State superintendent of public instruction, why it was necessary to have the matter passed upon in court. The school laws expressly provide that there shall be no school on Saturdays and that two Saturdays in every month shall be devoted to teachers' institutes. The question decided by Judge Slagle arose from the dismissal of a teacher who refused to attend the district or township institute and who resisted this dismissal.

The provision for local institutes is a wise one and calculated to improve the efficiency of teachers. The county institute, occuring only once a year, does not alone fulfill the need of infusing the teacher with new ideas and improved methods of work. The teacher is compelled only to devote five days a week to the work of educating his pupils, and is asked to give every other Saturday to the task of educating himself. The contract for compensation is made upon this basis, and it is difficult to see upon what grounds teachers can hope to evade attendance upon the local institutes.

Women Running for School Director.

The novelty of women aspiring to election as School Directors is not sufficient for the people of Snydertown, Northumberland county, and they have added to the life of the campaign by nominating a woman as a candidate against her husband. The husband, who is George Kline, announced to his wife after her nomination that he intended to beat her without mercy and the prophets say he will have enough votes to do it. There has been dissatisfaction with the present Board of Directors and the Republican nominations of George Kline, Jacob Deibler and Luther Cooper were not acceptable to all of the people. In view of this state of affairs the Democrats named Mrs. George Kline, Mrs. John Campbell and Mrs. David Hoover for the office. The women and their friends will make an earnest effort to elect this ticket, but will have trouble in accomplishing their purpose. The town is Democratic, but many men ungallantly declare their intention of deserting their party ticket and voting with the Republicans for "men directors."

In one of the townships adjoining Lewisburg, a woman was nominated last week for school director on the citizens' ticket.

Some years ago the Democrats of Bellefonte nominated Mrs. John P. Harris for school director to run against her husband on the Republican ticket.

A Common Danger.

If you have ever had a cold which you permitted to "wear away" it may interest you to know it was a dangerous proceeding. Every cold and cough which is neglected paves the way for consumption, bronchitis, asthma or catarrh. Otto's Cure, the famous German throat and lung remedy, will cure any cough or cold and save you from consumption. Sold by G. H. Long, Spring Mills. Prices 25 c. and 50c. per bottle.

A Brilliant Star.

Any one who happens to be out a half hour before sunrise will see in the far southern heavens a beautiful sight. Venus is the morning star, and is at its periyelion. It is remarkably brilliant, and the prospect to the beholder is both sublime and inspiring.

The smallest things may exert the greatest influence. De Witt's Little Early Risers are unequaled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

What to Call Him.

Der leedle boy vot yust arrived
Abouid some veeks ago,
His voice vas learning for to make
Dot noise vich is a crow.
Und also somedimes ven I vent
Und sboke mit him a vile
He tvists his leedle face arount
Und makes vot is a smile!—
I vonder vot to call him?

Some say Thomas,
Some say Tim,
Some say Stephen,
Some say Jim;
Some say Diederich,
Some say Matt;
Some say Daniel,
Some say Pat;
Some say Goethe,
Some say Choe;
Vot to call him
I doan'd know.

I ask dot leedle boy himself
Vot name he dinks vill do,
Un den he makes a funny vink
Und says py me, "Ah, Goo!"
Ah, Goo! dot is a Chinese name!
I guess vot he doan'd like
To be called dot ven he grows ub,
Much bedder id vas Mike!
I vonder vot to call him?

Some say Heinrich,
Some say Net;
Some say Villum,
Some say Fret;
Some say Dewey,
Some say Schley;
Some say Sampson,
Some say Si;
Some say Chasper,
Some say Snitz;
So I dink I
Call him Fritz.

—Baltimore Americcn.

Sleighing good if drifts don't set in.

Had some snow every day since Sunday.

Grip continues trump here as elsewhere.

There are about 12 inches of snow in our mountains and fields now.

Strive to encourage enterprises in your locality. Ask yourself what you have done in this line.

Sleighing started anew Sunday on five inches of snow, with another inch added following morning.

Rev. Rearick thinks he has sufficiently recovered of the grip to fill his pulpits next Sabbath.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, Feb. 12: Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; St. Johns, 2 p. m.; Georges valley 10 a. m.

Ex-Governor D. H. Hastings and family have taken rooms at the Brockerhoff House where they will remain until their residence has been completed.

The musical convention started in with an encouraging class, and every evidence of success is in store for Mrs. Boozer and the ladies in assistance as getters-up of the affair.

Country hotels have all got back to the ante-war prices and give you a square meal for 25 cents. When will they get back to the old price of a "fip" for a drink of tangle-foot?

The musical convention is under full headway; good sleighing, fine musical talent and an able instructor—all calculated ensure excellent concerts, evenings of Thursday and Friday.

The Bell telephone system has put down its rates to $2 per month in this district with additional service. The erection of an opposition line has led the Bell company to this cheapening of rates.

Dr. C. P. Leitzell writes the Reporter, Cedarville, Ill., Feb. 3: We have not had any snow this winter to make sleighing; roads are in fine condition. Weather has been quite cold for several days.

Last Friday evening and Saturday the roads and walks were polished with ice, making it almost impossible for pedestrians to get along. But for the little boy with his sled it was a glorious thing.

Farmers, send your name and address to the United States department of agriculture requesting that the monthly list of publications be sent you. From this you can select such publications as you think will be of interest and value to you. They will be sent free of charge.

Intelligence from the vicinity of Woodward: David Krape, an aged citizen, is in a critical condition as the result of a paralytic stroke. Mrs. W. K. Stover is under a severe attack of grip. Samuel Kramer has been seriously ill and is not improving. H. S. Arney, has about recovered from an attack of grip.

An original article by Washington Irving is an unusual event in magazine literature. The Outlook has been fortunate enough to obtain through representatives of the Irving family, a heretofore unpublished article by Washington Irving, called, "A Festal Day in Rome." It has intrinsic interest, which is increased by an introductory sketch showing how Irving's literary ambition came into being, and by a fine portrait. ($3 a year. The Outlook Company, New York.)

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Sorghum for Stock---Why the Hens Paid---Hens Becoming Crop Bound---Good Sewerage for the Farm, Etc., Etc.

SORGHUM FOR STOCK.

Any soil that will grow a good crop of corn is suitable for sorghum and without any special fertilizer. This crop is fast becoming popular in sections where droughts are common and more or less prolonged. It is used for hog and general stock pasturing and the stalks are fed in winter with good results. The best results are usually obtained if the plant is grown in drills three feet apart but not thick in the row, requiring from six to eight quarts of seed per acre. The great value of sorghum is shown in times of drought when it retains all its green and fresh look even when corn and grass are burned yellow. It may be cut and fed in the pasture at such times with good results. The yield of seed is frequently more than 50 bushels per acre and the kernels are eaten readily by all stock. Hogs thrive on the heavy stalks which they break and strip in getting to the pith, reducing the stalk to a condition in which it makes good bedding. Horses thrive on sorghum and will eat the large canes, although the hay is preferred. A small plot of sorghum should be put in the coming season by every farmer who grows corn, and especially if he is located in a section where droughts are common.

WHY THE HENS PAID.

The best luck I ever had with poultry was with about twenty pullets, Plymouth Rocks, which were shut up in November in the basement of one of our houses, by no means the best, but given extra care they laid 1976 eggs out of a possible 3000 in 151 days from December 1 to April 30.

The profit on each hen for that period was $2.79. Eggs were very high that winter and sold for forty cents a dozen a good part of the time. The cost of feeding was about $10.

The secret of success was in keeping them busy all the time. The floor was covered thickly with rockweed from the sea shore nearby, and the grain was thrown into it. The hens would scratch and work away in the weed and almost bury themselves in it. I would frequently go down and stir up the weed, throw some grain in it and start them to scratching again.

I was with them about all the time; fussed over them a great deal. I gave them a warm breakfast and warm whole corn for supper. In other ways they were cared for as usual. I did nearly as well the following winter by the same means, and I ascribed success mainly to keeping the hens at work and give personal attention to their wants.—H. H. Rudd, in New England Homestead.

HENS BECOMING CROP BOUND.

Although the hen has no teeth and cannot chew its food, there is the same necessity, and possibly greater, for it to eat slowly that there is for animals that depend on mastication to fit food for digesion. The hen is obliged to swallow grain whole as it has no way to break it up before it enters the gizzard.

There it is ground among the pebbles which will always be found in a healthy bird's gizzard, which is a collection of extremely powerful muscles. The gizzard also furnishes a most effective digestive agent called ingulvin, and which has several times as much digestive power as pepsin prepared from the stomach of the calf or the pig. Many people whose digestion is weak prefer ingulvin to pepsin to aid the change of their food into blood and flesh. So long as food comes to the fowl's stomach only moderately fast there is not much danger that the stomach will crop bound. Instinct teaches the hen to scratch while she is eating. She will do so if placed before a heap of whole grain, and also if she has chicks, stop eating long enough to cluck and call them to it. It is not often that fowl become crop bound on grain unless cut clover is also largely eaten at the same time. The weight and solidity of the grain makes something for the gizzard to work on, and the food has solidity enough to be forced through. Hence cut clover should form only a very small part of a fowl's ration. Neither should soft food be fed long as an exclusive diet. It also does not give the stomach enough to do, and thus weakens that organ from inaction. This is as often as any other the cause of fowls becoming crop bound. It is most common in fowls that have become very fat from high feeding, and which take but little exercise.—American Cultivator.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SHELTER.

The care and management of sheep is much like that of other stock. What is good for horse, cow and hog is also good for sheep.

In sheep husbandry there is one thing that must be observed and not overlooked, and that is thrift. Thrift means health, gain in quality, quantity and productiveness, hence profit, and profit is what we are after. It should always be the object of a flockmaster to keep his sheep in a thriving condition. The quality of the wool, as well as its quantity and the general productiveness of the flock, demands this system.

Now, the question is: What are the essentials to thrift? I will say good food, water, shelter and close attention of the shepherd. It is the worst possible practice to allow the sheep to fall away in flesh as the grass fails in the autumn. The increasing wool conceals the shrinking carcass, much to the disappointment of the careless flock-master. Better confine them in the yard than to allow them to ramble about in some field in search of food, which furnishes a little green feed, but too light to be of any real value.

Shelter is very necessary to thrift. It is the first necessity in providing for wintering sheep successfully. Fine wool sheep will bear exposure better than any other kind of sheep. The open fleece of the large mutton breeds parts on the back when wet and admits the water, which completely drenches the animal so that its abundant fleece is no longer a protection from cold. Economy in feeding also demands shelter, as not only less food is required, but it is better preserved from waste. Water-soaked hay, or that which is in any way soiled, is always rejected. Sheep is the cleanest animal on our farm. It will not eat or drink that which is in any way soiled or out of a dirty trough unless forced to. Shelter therefore is not only healthful and grateful to sheep, but also profitable to its owner. It is not necessary to build expensive buildings for shelter. Open sheds facing to the south or east, as location of ground may be, boarded up on the back and ends and roofed over with common lumber, with hay racks built against the back under the shed, make a good and cheap shed. Straw may be used for the roof and siding of a shed instead of lumber. For animals, however, I prefer a close house with large double doors on the east or south of the building, and left open except in storms or rainy weather, then shut them in, as they do not crowd themselves in shelter like old sheep, and they do better in a closed shed, however crowded, than in a roomy, stormy outdoors.—From an address delivered by Jacob Zeigler before the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association.

GOOD SEWERAGE FOR THE FARM.

After trying the Waring system I am not at all satisfied that it is the best for all our farm homes. Where the ground is very level the pipes are soon clogged and must be dug out and cleaned very frequently. This is not an easy task, nor inexpensive. But worse yet is the fact that the land laid full of tile for cesspool drainage gets overcharged with poison. There is at first an astonishing increase in vegetable growth; the grass roots taking up the food and giving double and treble crops of hay. This will go on for several years, after which you find your vegetation becoming sodden and the ground unable to relieve itself of its surcharge of poison. This rapidly passes into a stage where exhalations exude from the soil that are a peril to human life.

I have tried closed cesspools of different styles and have finally become convinced that not one of them can be kept wholesome without continuous care; a good deal more care than the majority will bestow upon them. But can an open cesspool be used with any more safety? I am quite sure that it is the safest plan. I am now conducting all the waste of my house a distance of thirty rods. It there falls into an open basin. Into this basin I dump frequently a load of sifted coal ashes, a load of barnyard manure, a load of sod or of whatever else comes to hand for compost. The discharge from the pipes being liquid is rapidly absorbed into the compost. The solid discharges from the pipes are composted once a day with the pile. There is no evil smell nor any poisonous exhalation. In the fall the whole is thoroughly comminuted and carted to the garden. The resultant is so inoffensive to both eyes and nose that no one, until told, ever imagines the compost pile to be a cesspool.—E. J. Powell in the American Agriculturist.

MANAGING MILK COWS.

I wish to give you a few hints on milk cows. The farm hand who knows how to milk properly is more valuable to the careful dairyman than any other help. To milk a cow requires time and patience. The milk should be drawn slowly and steadily. Some cows have very tender teats; and if you want a good disposed cow be gentle in your treatment toward her, as she is naturally impatient and does not like rough handling. With constant irritation she will fall in quantity of milk. As the udder becomes filled with milk she is anxious to be relieved of its contents and will seldom offer resistance without a cause. When a patient cow becomes fractious we can always trace it to the milker. Note this: We should not allow them to stand a long time waiting to be milked. When cows give a large quantity of milk it is very painful when the udder is filled to the utmost, therefore causing them to become restless. To delay milking at the proper time will do more to cause a cow to go dry before her period than anything else. She should also be milked to the last drop, if possible, for the last portion of milk is said to be the richest.

Still another point: There are many ways of conducting a dairy. Among them are: Wholesome food, such as wheat bran, cotton seed meal. Always be careful to keep the cows well salted, protected from bad weather, giving kind handling, careful milking, regular feeding, clean stabling, good ventilation and plenty of pure water. In some sections we have what is called bitter weed, which cows are fond of, causing the milk to become so much affected that it is hardly fit to use. I find that by giving the cow about two tablespoonfuls of sugar at each meal for two or three days the milk is entirely relieved of the bitter taste.—G. B. Dillon in Farm, Field and Fireside.

HELD GOLUMBUS'S BONES.

Pittsburg Man Who Says He Touched Them in 1878.

James C. Jamieson, President of the Damascus Steel Company of Pittsburg, has a story to tell concerning the bones of Christopher Columbus. Mr. Jamieson, who has been a traveler, says:

"It is amusing to read the many stories concerning the removal of the bones of Columbus from Havana to Spain. Newspapers have said that the Spanish authorities have packed them up in a case and have secretly removed them to Cadiz. Such cannot be true. In 1878 I had the pleasure, if such it could be called, of having the bones of Christopher Columbus in my own hands.

I was in San Domingo, on the San Domingo Island, and had gone there on a trading expedition with a cargo of goods. While there I was the guest of Paul Jones, at that time United States Consul at that place. A force of workmen were engaged in remodelling the ancient cathedral, which had been built some 400 years before. One day one of the men engaged in excavating struck a leaden box with his pick just under the altar. The box was about 2 feet in length, 10 inches wide and 10 inches tall. The box was covered with inscriptions, but time and the earth had worked such changes that they could not be deciphered.

"The box was opened and in it was found a handful of dust, a part of a human skull and a number of bones. A silver plate, which had been fastened on the under side of the lid of the box, was found among the bones, the screws with which it had been fastened having given way with decay. There were a number of pieces of jewelry and trinkets in the box. On the plate was the inscription, "C. Colon." Spanish for Christopher Columbus. No one but the priests of the parish saw the box at that time.

A short time later an Italian man-of-war arrived at San Domingo, and as Columbus had been born in Italy, they asked to see his remains. The privilege was accorded, and, through United States Consul Paul Jones, I was permitted to be of the party, and I was among the first to pick up all that remained of Christopher Columbus. Consul Jones also held the bones.

"After an impressive ceremony, the remains were taken in charge by the priests and placed again in hiding. You know that Columbus and his son Don Diego both died in Spain; and it was about thrity years after the former's death that the remains of both were taken to San Domingo and placed in the cathedral. When the Spanish withdrew from the island, about one hundred years ago, they wanted to take the bones of Columbus with them. The monk in charge did not want to give them up, and it is now known that he gave the Spanish the remains, not of Christopher Columbus, but those of his son Don Diego. The bones of Columbus were taken up and secretly hidden by the monks, and they are in San Domingo at this day."

Sustaining Power of Ice.

"Though there is a rule in the British army about the sustaining power of ice," explained an army officer, "there is no such a rule in our army regulations, though the engineers have a formula which covers the matter. Their formula in brief, is that ice three inches thick will sustain 100 pounds to the square foot; four inches will sustain a column of infantry and five inches artillery. In Central Park, New York, and Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, skating is never allowed until the ice is three inches thick on the lakes. The same rule is observed in other skating parks. Ice two inches thick is safe enough for a man to skate on, and even for a number at the same time, but that thickness of ice cannot be depended upon for parks where great crowds gather Ten inches of ice will hold up any weight that can be put upon it, as far as people are concerned. Railway trains have been run on the St. Lawrence river on fifteen inches of ice without the slightest suspicion of danger. There have been a number of horse races and carnivals on the Hudson river on ten-inch ice. One of the best races of the kind I ever saw was on the Potomac about thirty-seven years ago, in which a half-dozen horses engaged, and thousands of persons stood along the course and watched it, and the ice was not over nine inches and a half thick. In 1856 when the Potomac broke its freezing record, there were hundreds who drove wagons and carriages on the ice from here as far down as Mount Vernon, and teams crossed the river at many points. It was over thirteen inches thick and lasted two weeks."—Washington Star.

Bicycle Roads in Hong Kong.

Rounseville Wildman, consul general at Hong Kong, China, has made a report on the bicycle at that point which is in part as follows: Hong Kong is built on the side of a mountain 1,800 feet high, and all streets above sea level are terraces broken by flights of steps, making the majority of them unavailable for cycle purposes. Consequently, the available roads are reduced to two, although there are numerous excursions that the daring rider can take throughout the island. The favorite, and in fact only, road for ladies borders the harbor front, and is about eight miles long. This road has a hard, metalled surface and is beautifully kept up. The view and scenery along it is unrivalled, and the breeze that comes sweeping in from the ocean is most refreshing. Every evening from 5 until 7 it is alive with cyclists, with the most heterogeneous lot of machines ever seen. Bicycles of all dates run side by side. The other road referred to is called the Aberdeen Road, which is also eight miles long. This road contains some heavy grades, which a strong rider can take, but they do not commend themselves to the majority."

HE IMPROVED THE OPPORTUNITY.

Why the Realistic Novelist Was Called a Brute by His Wife.

"There, there, there!" exclaimed the wife of the realistic novelist, as she rushed into her husband's study and picked up her howling offspring.

"Did muzzie's precious little lamb think she had deserted him?"

After she had quieted him, she turned to her husband and asked,

"Did you have a terrible time with Willie while I was shopping?"

"Oh, no," replied the intellectual giant with a glad smile. "I was very much interested. I had never before made a study of how a baby cries, and I have secured some very interesting notes. I have discovered just how a baby cries when lonely. A few minutes after you went shopping he began to whine softly to himself, and to wander about as if searching for someone. Then he let out a yell. When I spoke to him and asked him what was the matter he drew down in the corners of his mouth and began to cry in earnest. The sounds he made were all variations of the vowels, altogether devoid of consonants. His method of crying is to utter from four to seven sharp barking sounds, then draw a quick, deep breath and yell at the top of his voice, with his mouth almost perfectly round. From time to time he varied this performance by holding his breath as if choking, and when he did, not only his face, but even his scalp got red."

"And you sat there and took notes, you brute. I'll never leave our darling with such a cold-blooded fiend again." As she said this she gathered up the pet of the household and flounced from the room in a huff.

The realistic novelist took a couple of turns about the room, smiling softly to himself in the meantime, and then stopped before a mirror and winked at himself in a way that suggested that perhaps after all he had simply been doing a clever little romancing that would save him from being left in charge of the baby in future.—Harper's Bazar.

Derivitation of the word "General."

The word "general" is derived from the Latin generalis, and means belonging to a kind or species, from genus, kind; but the use of the word as a noun is but a few centuries old. This new expression was not formed from any Latin or Celtic word of the same signification, for, to express the same idea the Gauls had "brenn," the Romans "dux" and "comes," the Greeks strategist, commander. The title seems to have originated in France about 1450, when John, Count de Dunois, was made lieutenant general of the French forces, or commander-in-chief, representing the sovereign, who was delegated to his lieutenant general the performance of the duties that would otherwise have devolved upon himself as actual commander-in-chief of the armies. The title came into use in England in the reign of Henry VIII, when the appellation of captain general was given to the commander-in-chief of the English forces, instead of that of lord-martial of England. From that period the title of general, with various prefixes, viz., lieutenant general, brigadier general, etc., has been preserved in the British service, as in almost all European armies; but it was not before the French Republic that the title of general alone began to be affixed before proper names, i. e., General Bonaparte, etc.

A Cruel Bicycle Invention.

An ingenious French gentleman has invented an effective, if not altogether humane, device whereby to foil the malign purpose of the bicycle thief. He had a sharp steel spike, some three inches long, fitted in the centre of the saddle of his machine and provided with a spring joint so that it could be raised erect on occasion, while it lay flat in a groove until required for use. Thus equipped, the cyclist rode up to his favorite cafe in Paris, leaving his vehicle outside after duly fixing his insidious bayonet. A few minutes later one of the maruders now so common in Paris came along, saw his chance, wheeled the bike into the middle of the road, and hoped in the twinkling of an eye to distance all pursuit. Scarcely had he started before agonizing shrieks summoned a crowd to the spot, and the impaled victim was picked up, bathed in blood and unconscious, for conveyance to the nearest hospital. The inventor is so delighted with the success of his experiment that he has applied for a patent.

An Old Paper.

Russia is not usually associated with newspaper progress, but it is a singular fact that the Viedomosti of St. Petersburg, is one of the oldest newspapers in Europe, for it can boast a continuous existence of 172 years. Printing was unknown in Russia until a short time before its first appearance. Just two centuries ago Peter the Great licensed one Ivan Andreivich Tessing to print at Amsterdam and export into Russia certain books, for the most part of an educational character. In 1704 he himself had types cut and sent them with a font cast by Tessing to Moscow, where under priestly direction a specimen number of the Viedomosti was got up. It was not, however, until 1726 that the Viedomosti started on its career in St. Petersburg.—London Chronicle.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Substitute for Chiffon---New Ribbon Stocks ---How Some Cloaks are Lined --- Mark Twain's Clever Daughter, Etc, Etc.

FOR THE LADIES

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CHIFFON.

A milliner of international repute has hit upon a novel substitute for chiffon. She calls the new trimming "damp-day chiffon," and the effect is calculated to rob rain of its terrors for the perishable-hatted woman. The new material is composed of twists of large, soft, giant wool. A skein of this is boldly twisted and looped upon a light felt shape, and as chiffon is much used in this torsade style on hats, the little ruse is only detected by close scrutiny.

NEW RIBBON STOCKS.

The latest stock looks for all the world like the soft crinkled belts worn last summer. It is made of wide liberty satin ribbon in any desired shade, quite long and is fastened with a pretty buckle of any kind which suits the fancy of the wearer. It is put around the neck, crossed in the back, and is fastened in front with the buckle. Those of turquoise blue ribbon have a dull gold buckle, studded with turquoise; those of ribbon in any of the new shades of plum or red have buckles ornamented with amethysts or garnets, and so on. A soft stock of this kind is infinitely more becoming to young and old alike than a stiff neck dressing, and is in high favor at the present moment.

HOW SOME CLOAKS ARE LINED.

The linings of cloaks are now made so warm that it matters little of what material the cloak is made. One of the warmest evening cloaks of the season is made entirely of lace, sewed on a chiffon foundation. There are alternate rows of black and white lace and an odd contrast is a high collar of ermine, the front of the coat also being faced with ermine. This coat is not lined with fur, but is almost as warm as though it were. It has interlinings of wool and felt, and just at the back is a piece of chamois. The lining that shows is of white brocade of the heaviest quality. At the throat, fastening the cloak together, is a wide bow of black velvet, the ends of the velvet being covered with ermine. It is a curious fashion to cut ermine in this way, but the effect is good, and with the lace is extremely smart. It is one of the most expensive cloaks of the year, for the lace is real.

MARK TWAIN'S CLEVER DAUGHTER.

Clara Clemens, the pretty daughter of Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), is a deserved favorite in Viennese society, where the family spent their second winter.

Miss Clemens is a beautiful girl, and inherits her father's ready wit and his love of pleasant company. In Florence, when she was still a slender young miss in short dresses, she was known along the Arno quays as "La Belle Signorina," and was one of the celebrities of the town almost equally with her distinguished looking papa, who was as great a lion in Italy as he is now in Austria.

When Miss Clemens went to Vienna she began taking singing lessons under the best masters, as so many girls in society do, simply as an added accomplishment. This year, however, she is devoting herself seriously to the study of music, having learned that she is the possessor of a voice of singular sweetness and power. It is expected that she will devote her talent to the concert stage.—Philadelphia Press.

PORTUGAL'S GOOD QUEEN.

Queen Amelie, the wife of the King of Portugal, is one of the many good women who now occupy thrones. The story is well known of her that in order to deal with the ill health of her husband through obesity she has studied medicine, passed her examination and taken the degree of M. D., and thus becomes the only queen M. D. at the present in existence. And be it always remembered that she took her studies not only seriously, but in the most democratic manner. She attended classes at the University at Lisbon, "walked" the hospitals for some time, and it is reported that she has on various occasions practiced her profession in cases of emergency and among the poorer of her subjects.

Queen Amelie has another accomplishment. She is a born milliner, and has a room set apart at the palace, where hats and bonnets are continually in progress of construction. And thereby hngs a pretty and pathetic story. Once while out driving in the streets of Lisbon she observed a large crowd surrounding some object. The queen sent the footman to see what was the matter, and when he reported that a young woman had fainted she immediately left the carriage and had the unconscious girl brought to a neighboring shop, and personally attended her professionally. The queen had the young woman removed to her own home, and inquiries made about her, and learned the poor girl's history. She was a milliner, and, having failed to get employment, had ventured to undertake work of her own account for the support of her invalid mother, but with so little success that she nearly starved.

Queen Amelie sent at once some necessities and commanded the girl's presence at the palace. Here she received her in the work room, and handed the poor milliner three bonnets of her own creation. "Take these as models, call them 'bonnets Amelie,' and tell your customers they are made after the queen's own fashioning." Her majesty wore herself one of the identical bonnets, and commanded her ladies do likewise. Within two months the once starving girl could take larger premises, and to-day she is herself an employer of over 200 women.—New York Herald.

THE CARE OF BLACK SKIRTS.

The care of several black skirts, and those in mourning need at least three, is no small task, for the tinest spots show, as on no other goods. Never hang them away with the dust of the streets upon them, for the longer it remains, the more difficult it is to remove. A few vigorous shakes frees it from the lose dust, while the whisk broom soon finishes the task.

Sometimes a skirt loses its stiffness while yet unsoiled, the result of cheap linings, and excessive dampness. In this case the lining should be dampened and pressed out with hot irons, being careful to leave no wrinkles upon the right side, as often happens when the goods and lining have not shrunken alike. If the skirt is stiffened with canvas, instead of haircloth, dampen the lining profusely to the depth of the interlining, before it is ironed, which will leave it equally as stiff as when new. When the skirt is so much soiled that the usual sponging has little effect, do not think it must be made over entirely, which means a large amount of work. Instead rip off the worn binding, loosen the goods from the lining and interlining, remove all collected lint, then brush the goods, lining and interlining, until perfectly free from dust. Sometimes spots thought to be grease may be entirely removed by rubbing the goods dry between the palms, the motion one uses to wash clothing.

Be sure that every particle of dust about the seams, as far as you can reach, is removed. Then sponge the goods on both sides for several inches above the bottom, also the entire front breadths. Make the canvas quite damp, and iron. Then press the goods upon the wrong side, for about six inches from the bottom. This can be managed without ripping open the seams. Turn the skirt, put it upon the skirt-board, sponge the lining with clean water and iron, adding a crease down the front breadth, a bit of pardonable deception, for it gives the effect of new goods.

Trim off all worn places about the bottom, even it all around and sew on the new binding. Brush braid is now considered the most serviceable binding, as only the brush portion wears off, leaving the braid intact. When, however, the lining and stiffening are much worn, in addition to the skirt being soiled, it is best to rip it up, wash the goods and make it over new linings, which are now so low priced that none need go to the trouble of washing, starching and mending the old ones.

NEW FASHION FANCIES.

Pretty neck clasps are enamelled and jewelled in both silver and gold.

A novel and useful chain purse of silver or gold has a screw cover containing a small watch.

The newest color is known as Napoleon blue. It is a bright marine shade that promises to be quite popular.

Gorgeous colorings are noticeable in next season's skirts, and many of the designs are reproductions of natural flowers.

The latest friendship bracelet of plain silver has at short intervals small tablets for the initials of the wearer's friends.

Skating skirts should be cut to flare well around the bottom, stiffened narrowly with hair cloth and finished inside with one or two pinked ruffles of taffeta silk.

Fancy belts will be even more popular next summer than they are this season, and most of them are pointed, thus allowing a large surface for elaborate decoration in which contrasting colors are used with great effect.

A solid plaid in white goods makes up attractively and with a certain style of its own. Figured white has the advantage that it does not show every wrinkle, as do the plain goods. A waist made of the white plaid with sleeves and yoke of the plain is very pretty.

Cuba's New Stamps.

The new Cuban one-cent stamp will bear a representation of the statue of Columbus which stands in the patio, or courtyard, of the Captain General's palace in Havana. The two-cent stamp will bear a map of Cuba; the 3-cent stamp a reproduction of the statue of "La Cubana," a female figure in marble, emblematic of the island, which stands in one of the parks of Havana. The five-cent stamps will be decorated with a picture of one of the new steamers of the New York and Cuban Mail Company, and the ten cent stamp will present an agricultural scene, a Cuban ploughing in a tobacco field with a yoke of oxen, and a group of royal palms in the background.

All Kinds of Bubbles.

A young tailor named Berry, lately succeeded to his father's business, once sent in his account to Charles Matthews somewhat ahead of time. Whereupon Matthews, with vigorous rage, wrote him the following note: "You must be a goose—Berry, to send me your bill—Berry, before it is due—Berry. Your father, the elder—Berry would have had more sense. You may look very black—Berry, and feel very blue—Berry, but I don't care a straw—Berry, for you and your bill—Berry."

London has 1,389 miles of street Paris 600.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Originality is not picked up in the road. It cannot be acquired at school. The greatest artists on earth will fail in efforts to assume this grace. It is one of Dame Nature's gifts. It is the courage of the ass that never attempts to play race horses.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

In working out successfully the problem of life all the processes of the arithmetician must be carefully employed. First comes addition. Multiplication follows. Division and subtraction conclude the mathematics of human life.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

A young man may drape the earth in mistletoe, but that will not make a Hobson of him.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Some indulgent fathers give their prodigal sons the wrong kind of check in their wild careers.

True Greatness In Medicine

Is proved by the health of the people who have taken it. More people have been made well, more cases of disease and sickness have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by any other medicine in the world. The peculiar combination, proportion and process in its preparation make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself and unequalled by any other.

AS TRUE AS GOSPEL.

The best of living is living for the best.

Some men have a regular Sunday morning attack of homesickness when the church bells ring.

There is not much lifting-power in the testimony of the church member who does not pay his debts.

"Know thyself," said the Psalmist; but he never said anything about knowing thy neighbor's affairs.

We know that the unseen world is ruled by the same laws which rule us here. In that world we may expect discipline, but we need fear no evil.

Resignation is not a passive and unaspiring content with life and the world as they are, but it is a faithful acceptance of God's sovereignty, and God's purpose, and God's method.

Many a life has been injured by the constant expectation of death. It is life we have to do with, not death. The best preparation for the night is to work, while the day lasts, diligently.

There is nothing purer than honesty, nothing sweeter than charity, nothing warmer than love, nothing richer than wisdom, nothing brighter than virtue, nothing more steadfast than faith.

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. JOHN WILLIAMS, Englishtown, N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot begin to tell you how I suffered before taking your remedies. I was so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without falling. I had womb trouble and such a bearing-down feeling; also suffered with my back and limbs, pain in womb, inflammation of the bladder, piles and indigestion. Before I had taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal better, and after taking two and one-half bottles and half a box of your Liver Pills I was cured. If more would take your medicine they would not have to suffer so much."

Mrs. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St., Warren, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.

"I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
JOS. KREHLING, 1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
CURE CONSTIPATION.
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "The Power of Perseverance"—The Successful Are Not the Most Brilliant, But Those Who Everlastingly Stick to One Line of Endeavor.

TEXT: "But when the children of Israel cried unto the Lord, the Lord raised them up a deliverer, Ehud the son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man left handed; and by him the children of Israel sent a present unto Eglon, the king of Moab."—Judges iii., 15.

Ehud was a ruler in Israel. He was left handed, and what was peculiar about the tribe of Benjamin, to which he belonged, there were in it 700 left handed men, and yet so dexterous had they all become in the use of the left hand that the Bible says they could sling stones at a hairbreadth and not miss. Well, there was a king by the name of Eglon, who was an oppressor of Israel. He imposed upon them a most outrageous tax. Ehud, the man of whom I first spoke, had a divine commission to destroy that oppressor. He came pretending that he was going to pay the tax and asked to see Eglon. He was told that he was in the summer house, the place to which the king retired when it was too hot to sit in the palace. This summer house was a place surrounded by flowers and trees and springing fountains and warbling birds. Ehud entered the summer house and said to Eglon that he had a secret errand with him. Immediately all the attendants were waived out of the royal presence. King Eglon rises up to receive the messenger. Ehud, the left handed man, puts his left hand to his right side, pulls out a dagger and thrusts Eglon through until the shaft went in after the blade. Eglon falls. Ehud comes forth to blow a trumpet of liberty amid the mountains of Ephraim, and a host is marshaled, and proud Moab submits to the conquerer and Israel is free. So, O Lord, let all Thine enemies perish! So, O Lord, let all Thy friends triumph!

I learn first from this subject the power of left handed men. There are some men who by physical organization have as much strength in their left hand as in their right hand, but there is something in the writing of this text which implies that Ehud had some defect in his right hand which compelled him to use his left. Oh, the power of left handed men! Genius is often self-observant, careful of itself, not given to much toil, burning incense to its own aggrandizement, while many a man with no natural endowments, actually defective in physical and mental organization, has an earnestness for the right, patient industry, all consuming perseverance, which achieve marvels for the kingdom of Christ. Though left handed as Ehud, they can strike down a sin as great and imperial as Eglon.

I have seen men of wealth gather about them all their treasures, snuffing at the world lying in wickedness, roughly ordering Lazarus off their doorstep, sending their dogs, not to lick his sores, but to hound him off their premises; catching all the pure rain of God's blessing into the stagnant, ropy, frog inhabited pool of their own selfishness—right handed men worse than useless—while many a man with large heart and little purse has out of his limited means made poverty leap for joy and started an influence that overspans the grave and will swing round and round the throne of God world without end.

Ah, me! It is high time that you left handed men, who have been longing for this gift and that eloquence and the other man's wealth, should take your hands out of your pockets. Who made all these railroads? Who set up all these cities? Who started all these churches and schools and asylums? Who has done the tugging and running and pulling? Men of no wonderful endowments, thousands of them acknowledging themselves to be left handed, and yet they were earnest, and yet they were triumphant.

But I do not suppose that Ehud, the first time he took a sling in his left hand could throw a stone at a hair-breadth and not miss. I suppose it was practice that gave him the wonderful dexterity. Go forth to your spheres of duty and be not discouraged if, in your first attempts you miss the mark. Ehud missed it. Take another stone, put it carefully into the sling, swing it around your head, take better aim and the next time you will strike the centre. The first time a mason rings his trowel upon the brick he does not expect to put in a perfect wall. The first time a carpenter sends the plane over a board or drives a bit through a beam he does not expect to make perfect execution. The first time a boy attempts a rhyme he does not expect to chime "Lalla Rookh," or a "Lady of the Lake." Do not be surprised if in your first efforts at doing good you are not very largely successful. Understand that usefulness is an art, a science, a trade. There was an oculist performing a very difficult operation on the human eye. A young doctor stood by and said: "How easily you do that; it don't seem to cause you any trouble at all." "Ah," said the old oculist, "it is very easy now, but I spoiled a harful of eyes to learn that." Be not surprised if it takes some practice before we can help men to moral eyesight and bring them to a vision of the cross. Left handed men, to the work! Take the gospel for a sling and faith and repentance for the smooth stone from the brook, take sure aim, God direct the weapon, and great Goliaths will tumble before you.

When Garibaldi was going out to battle he told his troops what he wanted them to do, and after he had described what he wanted them to do they said, "Well, general, what are you going to give us for all this?" "Well," he replied, "I don't know what else you will get, but you will get hunger, and cold, and wounds and death. How do you like it?" His men stood before him for a little while in silence and then they threw up their hands and cried, "We are the men! We are the men!" The Lord Jesus Christ calls you to His service. I do not promise you an easy time in this world. You may have persecutions, and afterwards there comes an eternal weight of glory, and you can bear the wounds, and the bruises, and the misrepresentations, if you have the reward afterward. Have you not enough enthusiasm to cry out, "We are the men! We are the men!"

We laugh at the children of Shinar for trying to build a tower that could reach to the heavens, but I think if our eyesight were only good enough we could see a Babel in many a dooryard. Oh, the struggle is fierce! It is store against store, house against house, street against street, nation against nation. The goal for which men are running is chairs and chandeliers and mirrors and houses and lands and presidential equipments. If they get what they anticipate, what have they? Men are not safe from calumny while they live, and, worse than that, they are not safe after they are dead, for I have seen swine root up graveyards. One day a man goes up into publicity, and the world does him honor, and people climb into sycamore trees to watch him as he passes, and as he goes along on the shoulders of the people there is a waving of hats and a wild huzza. To-morrow the same man is caught between the jaws of the printing press and mangled and bruised, and the very same persons who applauded him before cry, "Down with the traitor! down with him!"

Belshazzar sits at the feast, the mighty men of Babylon sitting all around him. Wit sparkles like the wine and the wine like the wit. Music rolls up among the chandeliers; the chandeliers flash down on the decanters. The breath of hanging gardens floats in on the night air. The voice of revelry floats out. Amid wreaths and tapestry and folded banners a finger writes. The march of a host is heard on the stairs. Laughter catches in the throat. A thousand hearts stop beating. The blow is struck. The blood on the floor is richer hued than the wine on the table. The kingdom has departed. Belshazzar was no worse perhaps than hundreds of people in Babylon, but his position slew him. Oh, be content with just such a position as God has placed you in! It may not be said of us, "He was a great general," or "He was an honored chieftain," or "He was mighty in worldly attainment," but this may be said of you and me, "He was a good citizen, a faithful Christain, a friend to Jesus." And that in the last day will be the highest of all eulogiums.

I learn further from this subject that death comes to the summer house. Eglon did not expect to die in that fine place. Amid all the flower leaves that drifted like summer snow into the window, in the tinkle and dash of fountains, in the sound of a thousand leaves fluting on one tree branch, in the cool breeze that came up to shake the feverish trouble out of the king's locks—there was nothing that spake of death, but there he died! In the winter, when the snow is a shrond, and when the wind is a dirge, it is easy to think of our mortality, but when the weather is pleasant and all our surroundings are agreeable, how difficult it is for us to appreciate the truth that we are mortal! And yet my text teaches that death does sometimes come to the summer house. He is blind and cannot see the leaves. He is deaf and cannot hear the fountains. Oh, if death would ask us for victims we could point him to hundreds of people who would rejoice to have him come. Push back the door of that hovel. Look at the little child—cold, and sick, and hungry. It has never heard the name of God but in blasphemy. Parents intoxicated, staggering around its straw bed. Oh, death, there is a mark for thee! Up with it into the light! Before those little feet stumble on life's pathway give them rest.

Here is an aged man. He has done his work. He has done it gloriously. The companions of his youth all gone, his children dead, he longs to be at rest, and wearily the days and the nights pass. He says, "Come, Lord, Jesus, come quickly!" Oh, death, there is a mark for thee! Take from him the staff and give him the sceptre! Up with him into the light, where eyes never grow dim, and the hair whitens not through the long years of eternity. Ah, Death will not do that. Death turns back from the straw bed and from the aged man ready for the skies and comes to the summer house. What doest thou here, thou bony, ghastly monster, amid this waving grass and under this sunlight sifting through the tree branches? Children are at play. How quickly their feet go and their locks toss in the wind. Father and mother stand at the side of the room looking on, enjoying their glee. It does not seem possible that the wolf should ever break into that fold and carry off a lamb. Meanwhile an old archer stands looking through the thicket. He points his arrow at the brightest of the group—he is a sure marksman—the bow bends, the arrow speeds! Hush now. The quick feet have stopped and the locks toss no more in the wind. Laughter has gone out of the hall. Death in the summer house!

Here is a father in midlife. His coming home at night is the signal for mirth. The children rush to the door, and there are books on the evening stand, and the hours pass away on glad feet. There is nothing wanting in that home. Religion is there and sacrifices on the altar morning and night. You look in that household and say, "I cannot think of anything happier. I do not really believe the world is so sad a place as some people describe it to be." The scene changes. Father is sick. The doors must be kept shut. The deathwatch chirps dolefully on the hearth. The children whisper and walk softly where once they romped. Passing the house late at night, you see the quick glancing of lights from room to room. It is all over! Death in the summer house!

Here is an aged mother—aged, but not infirm. You think you will have the joy of caring for her wants a good while yet. As she goes from house to house, to children and grandchildren, her coming is a dropping of sunlight in the dwelling. Your children see her coming through the lane, and they cry, "Grandmother's come!" Care for you has marked upon her face with many a deep wrinkle, and her back stoops with carrying your burdens. Some day she is very quiet. She says she is not sick, but something tells you you will not much longer have a mother. She will sit with you no more at the table nor at the hearth. Her soul goes out so gently you do not exactly know the moment of its going. Fold the hands that have done so many kindnesses for you right over the heart that has beat with love toward you since before you were born. Let the pilgrim rest. She is weary. Death in the summer house!

Gather about us what we will of comfort and luxury. When the pale messenger comes, he does not stop to look at the architecture of the house before he comes in, nor, entering, does he wait to examine the pictures we have gathered on the wall, or, bending over your pillow, he does not stop to see whether there is color in the cheek or gentleness in the eye or intelligence in the brow. But what of that? Must we stand forever mourning among the graves of our dead? No! No! The people in Bengal bring cages of birds to the graves of their dead, and then they open the cages and the birds go singing heavenward. So I would bring to the graves of your dead all bright thoughts and congratulations and bid them sing of victory and redemption. I stamp on the bottom of the grave, and it breaks through into the light and the glory of heaven. The ancients used to think that the straits entering the Red sea were very dangerous places, and they supposed that the wrecked that have gone through those straits would be destroyed, and they were in the habit of putting on weeds of mourning for those who had gone on that voyage, as though they were actually dead. Do you know what they called those straits? They called them the "Gate of Tears."

After the sharpest winter the spring dismounts from the shoulder of a southern gale and puts its warm hand upon the earth, and in its palm there comes the grass, and there comes the flowers, and God reads over the poetry of bird and brook and bloom and pronounces it very good. What, my friends, if every winter had not its spring, and every night its day, and every gloom its glow, and every bitter now its sweet hereafter! If you have been on the sea, you know, as the ship passes in the night, there is a phosphorescent track left behind it, and as the water rolls up they toss with unimaginable splendor. Well, across this great ocean of human troubles Jesus walks. Oh, that in the phosporescent track of His feet we might all follow and be illumined!

There was a gentleman in a rail car who saw in that same car three passengers of very different circumstances. The first was a maniac. He was carefully guarded by his attendants. His mind like a ship dismasted, was beating against a dark, desolate coast, from which no help could come. The train stopped and the man was taken out into the asylum to waste away perhaps through years of gloom. The second passenger was a culprit. The outraged law had seized on him. As the car jolted the chains rattled. On his face were crime, depravity and despair. The train halted, and he was taken out to the penitentiary, to which he had been condemned. There was the third passenger, under far different circumstances. She was a bride. Every hour was as gay as a marriage bell. Life glittered and beckoned. Her companion was taking her to her father's house. The train halted. The old man was there to welcome her to her new home, and his white locks snowed down upon her as he sealed his word with a father's kiss. Quickly we fly toward eternity. We will soon be there. Some leave this life condemned culprits, and they refuse to pardon. Oh, may it be with us that, leaving this fleeting life for the next, we may find our Father ready to greet us to our new home with Him forever! That will be a marriage banquet! Father's welcome! Father's bosom! Father's kiss! Heaven! Heaven!

Odd Oaths in Court.

In Austria a Christian witness is sworn before a crucifix, between two lighted candles, and, holding up his right hand, says: "I swear by God, the Almighty, and All Wise, that I will speak the pure and full truth, and nothing but the truth, in answer to anything I may be asked by the court." Probably the most curious European oath is administered in Norway. The witness raises his thumb, his forefinger and his middle finger. These signify the Trinity, while the larger of the uplifted fingers is supposed to represent the soul of the witness and the smaller to indicate his body.

Why It Decreased.

Ratcliffe—"What, Southard's country place sold for ten thousand! Why, he was offered twenty for it last year." Vance—"That was before he had the grounds improved by a New York landscape gardener."—Puck.

Distance of the Planet Mars.

When the planet Mars is nearest the earth it is 36,000,000 miles away.

Blind men outnumber blind women by two to one.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

The Vermont plan is to quit robbing taxpayers as a means of promoting immigration.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Where ignorance is bliss it is sometimes better just to leave well enough alone.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Some foolhardy mortals go forth and hunt temptation down.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Without beans and blue stockings there would be no Boston.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine —MRS. W. PICKERT, Van Sicklen and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1895.

Peace hath her victories. Keep out of debt.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

English on the Continent.

A correspondent notes the growth of the use of English on the continent. Wherever he went he was able to converse with statesmen and diplomatists in his native tongue. He found that as a rule the governing classes in Europe would understand and speak English. In the Russian royal family especially English is the familiar language of conversation. The czar, for instance, invariably speaks English to the czarina and his little daughters.

Good Blood!

Your heart beats over one hundred thousand times each day. One hundred thousand supplies of good or bad blood to your brain.

Which is it?

If bad, impure blood, then your brain aches. You are troubled with drowsiness yet cannot sleep. You are as tired in the morning as at night. You have no nerve power. Your food does you but little good.

Stimulants, tonics, headache powders, cannot cure you; but

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will. It makes the liver, kidneys, skin and bowels perform their proper work. It removes all impurities from the blood. And it makes the blood rich in its life-giving properties.

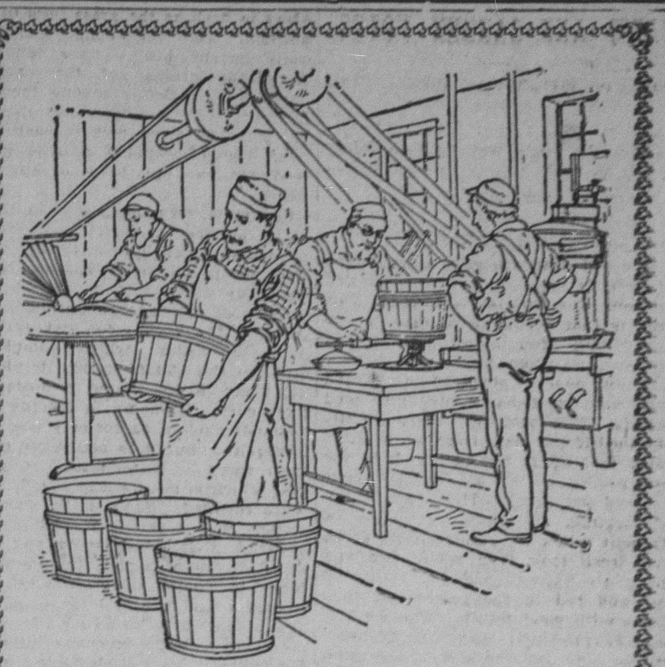
To Hasten Recovery.

You will be more rapidly cured if you will take a laxative dose of Ayer's pills each night. They arouse the sluggish liver and thus cure biliousness.

Write to our Doctors.

We have the exclusive services of some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Write freely all the particulars in your case.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.



THE CREAMERY.

Butter must be sweet and clean. That is the first requisite. It can not be perfectly sweet unless the place in which it is made and all the utensils used in its manufacture are perfectly clean.

The old rule was: "Do not use soap to clean the churn"—this referred to sticky rosin soaps.

Ivory Soap can be used freely; it is the best for creameries or dairies, because it rinses easily and leaves neither odor nor taste.

The vegetable oils of which Ivory Soap is made, and its purity, fit it for many special uses for which other soaps are unsafe and unsatisfactory.

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RENTS ITS ELECTRIC MOTORS.

Remunerative Experiment Conducted by City of Bradford, England.

One obstacle to the more rapid adoption of electric power, especially in the case of small users everywhere, is undoubtedly the want of capital to purchase the necessary motor; but where the power to purchase exists the buyer often has little or no experience with electrical matters to guide him in his purchase, and if his means are limited he will naturally be tempted to venture on a cheap line with probably unsatisfactory results. A solution of these difficulties, which has been applied with excellent results at Bradford, England, is the purchase of good, reliable motors, and offering them for hire by the owners of the electricity supply undertakings, who, in this instance, are the municipality itself. According to figures prepared by Alfred H. Gibbings, the city electrical engineer of Bradford, they have found there that a rental charge of 10 per cent upon the initial cost of each motor was amply sufficent to yield acceptable returns, the charge being made up of 3 per cent for interest, 3 per cent for sinking fund, and 4 per cent for depreciation and contingent expenses.

The Bradford corporation inaugurated their scheme of hiring—in which, by the way, arc lamps also are included on similar terms—in November, 1896, and up to October of this year had supplied ninety-eight motors to consumers. The increase in electricity supplied for motive power in 1896, with only two months of the hire system in force, over that supplied in 1895, was a little over 19,000 Board of Trade units; in 1897 the increased sale over 1896 was 52,000 units, and for 1898 the increase over 1897 will probably be nearly 63,000 units, representing a more than 50 per cent increase. These figures show very strikingly to what extent the facilities offered by the Bradford corporation are appreciated.

Hitherto the supply has been confined to small-power uses, such as for cranes, hoists, fans, pumping and similar purposes. More recently, however, applications for motor service have come from a large spinning and weaving firm, several foundries where blowers are to be driven, a sawmill requiring about twenty horse-power, and an engineering shop requiring about fifty horse-power, all of which indicates growing and gratifying confidence in electric power.

Young Capron's Epitaph.

At the engagement of Las Guasimas, says the New York Sun, Capt. Ayyin K. Capron, of the Rough Riders, son of Capt. Capron, Sr., was killed. His hat was placed to cover his face, a black rubber poncho thrown over the body. Only the rough, mudclotted shoes protruded from beneath the poncho. Word was sent to Capt. Capron, Sr., and he soon reached the scene of the engagement. White-faced, but upright, he stood for a moment looking down at that black, forbidding outline in a by-path of a thicket—all that remain of the last of three promising sons. Stooping, he lifted the hat from the dead boy's face, and gazing at him with moist eyes said; "Well done boy!" Then replacing the hat he turned on his heel and marched stiffly away.



FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 250,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 Pkg.	Early Ripe Cabbage,	10c
1 "	Earliest Red Beet,	10c
1 "	Long Lightning Cucumber	10c
1 "	Salzer's Best Lettuce,	15c
1 "	California Fig Tomato,	15c
1 "	Early Dinner Onion,	10c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c

Worth $1.00, for 14 cents, $1.00

Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice & 14c postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Onion Seed 60c, and up a lb. Potatoes at $1.50 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. 4

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

TOBACCO AND REVENUE TAX.

How Does the Jobber Make Up the Extra Tax on the Weed.

The retails tobacconist who sells you your package of smoking can't tell you just how the jobber or manufacturer makes up for the extra revenue Uncle Sam has placed on each package for war expenses. No apparent change is noticeable in the size of the bags or boxes of the standard articles. In the best-known goods retailers and jobbers were generally sufficiently well supplied with stocks, stamped before the war tax became effective, to carry them along for months. Now the war-taxed products are coming in. The packages all seem to be of the same size and shape and as familiar in appearance as of yore. But if you examine closely you will find that the tobacco is packed in more loosely and consequently there is not so much of it as you got for the same price six months ago. Of course the manufacturers had to make up the extra revenue, and that's the way they do it, recognizing that it would be unwise to change the size, shape or general appearance of goods that hold a standard position in the market.

SOMEHOW AND SOMEWHERE
AMONG THE MUSCLES AND JOINTS
The Pains and Aches of
RHEUMATISM
CREEP IN.
Right on its track
St. Jacobs Oil
CREEPS IN.
It Penetrates, Searches, Drives Out.

Potash.

ENOUGH of it must be contained in fertilizers, otherwise failure will surely result. See that it is there.

Our books tell all about fertilizers. They are sent *free* to all farmers applying for them.

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PLAYS! SENT FREE PLAYS! SENT FREE
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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

OPIUM MORPHINE, LAUDANUM AND ALCOHOL HABITS CURE GUARANTEED. Sanitarium or Home Treatment. I. E. HAMILTON, M.D., FRANKLIN SQUARE, BALTIMORE, Maryland.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 9.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Register.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that G. F. Weaver, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Quay can't make it. The senatorial plum won't be his.

A state income tax is now proposed to raise means for the plundered treasury.

All the foreign governments keep protesting they are friendly to Uncle Samuel.

The Republicans of Lebanon county deserve credit for turning down Quay and corruption at the primaries last Saturday. Bravo!

The black eye which the Republicans of Lebanon county gave Quay last Saturday will prevent him seeing the senatorship the rest of his days.

Thirty-six new offices is what the Quay-Stone gang proposes to inflict upon the tax-payers of the state, and help the boss in getting votes for senator.

It is reported there are a few spurious Democrats loafing about Harrisburg, on the surface apparently working one way and in secret trying to place pegs for Quay.

The soap manufacturers are forming a combination which is to represent a capital of $50,000,000 and will include every large soap manufacturing firm in the country while the smaller ones will be frozen out as a result of the trust.

The Lebanon county Republicans at their special primaries, last Saturday, for a candidate to fill Gobin's vacancy in the state Senate, defeated the Quay candidate, on a square fight, by 1400 majority! Let Governor Stone and usurping lieutenant-governor Gobin heed this danger signal.

Any of the officers connected with the army, reporting rotten beef supplied to our soldiers, incur the deep displeasure of Alger and the administration. Why not make these eat some of the "embalmed" stuff and see whether they wouldn't sooner eat crow or buzzard.

The Kansas Legislature has a genius for laws against trusts, and the present session promises to be rich in exhibitions of that genius. There is a bill to prevent oil trusts from suing in the courts of the State. There is a bill to invalidate contracts to which a trust or its agent is a party, and forbidding the collection of debts due to trusts in the courts.

The House of Representatives of our state has just adopted a resolution declaring that United States senators should be elected by the people. A half dozen other states have adopted resolutions to the same effect. This is right and it should become a law. If the people of Pennsylvania could vote direct for senator the result in Lebanon county, last Saturday, indicated that Quay would not make it by a long shot.

The ratification of the treaty with Spain does not make the people of the Philippines citizens of the United States; but it does invest the United States with the responsibility of establishing orderly government in the archipelago and of providing for the release of the Spanish prisoners, as well as for the protection of the property of foreign residents.

The moves made by the Quay-Stone folks in the legislature, are,

For 39 new offices;

New county courts with judges;

A state income tax;

To pension all judges that have sat on the bench 20 years.

Great Scott! Let tax-payers climb to the tops of the highest pines to see the lay of the land, since the state treasury is already bankrupt from extravagance and corruption!

Further echoes of beef came from Havana on Monday, much to the displeasure of Secretary Alger. General Dickinridge made the [illegible]ery, that d beef, such a[illegible]s has ested against, w[illegible]ted to the indigent, and that even in their starving condition they could not eat it, the odor being sufficient to condemn the meat as spoiled.

The Board of Meat Survey at Havana found, as the result of an inquiry that the contents of 10,848 cans are unfit for human food and have recommended that the Inspector condemn the meat.

Secretary Edge, of the department of agricultnre, in his annual report, says its various subdivisions have made continued and permanent progress. Commissioner Rothrock has secured for the state over 50,000 acres of woodland for reservation purposes. During the year, 1,132 herds containing 14,437 animals, were tested with tuberculin and 1,348 animals costing on the average $22.61, condemned as suffering with tuberculosis disease. The average annual amount expended by Pennsylvania farmers for fertilizers is placed at $3,750,000.

A FRESH RAID ON TREASURY.

The Stone-Quay machine to help the boss' candidacy for United States Senator is now railroading a bill introduced in the Senate by C. I. Brown, of Philadelphia, to legalize the employment of 40 additional persons at snug wages in the Capitol. The bill had been prepared by the State Committees of both Houses to get legal authority to fill such places as those which made the padded pay roll of 1897 and led to the indemnity bond. The bill had been in the hands of the Finance Committee less than an hour when it was reported favorably to the Senate.

While it abolishes the no longer necessary positions of one engineer and four firemen, it puts in place of them an $1800 a year superintendent of lighting, heating and ventilating appliances, with three $1200 assistants, the four to be appointed by the Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings, who are Governor Stone, Auditor General McCauley and State Treasurer Beacom. For not one of the remaining 36 appointments provided for in the bill is any place abolished.

PEACE TREATY PASSED.

The treaty with Spain, annexing the Phillippine islands, our government paying $20,000,000 to Spain, passed the Senate on Monday by one more than the required two-thirds.

If we now have a war on hand with the Philipinos, we may have to spend a good many millions more.

Embalmed Beef Common.

Levi Wells, State dairy and food commissioner was in Pittsburg the other day securing meat samples sold in that market and supposed to be preserved with acids in the same manner as the beef said to have been furnished to the army in the late war. It is said that the preservation of meats by this means has become common of late, and the State commission proposes to stop the custom in Pennsylvania.

The acids, the commissioner says, are manufactured by firms in Baltimore and Chicago and sold secretly to the trade. A number of samples of meat have been sent to Harrisburg for analysis. The result of these investigations will be known about February 15, and it is thought probable that prosecutions will follow.

Recent Mifflin Co. Deaths.

In Huntingdon, widow of Robert E. Shaw, aged 68 years.

Lewistown, the widow of Henry Palmer, aged 76 years.

Yeagertown, Wash. Rosenberry, age 28 years.

Mattawana, Clarence Rittenhouse, age 26 years.

Lewistown, the wife of Samuel Hull, age 58 years.

Yeagertown, John Fellows, age 43 y.

Milroy, Mrs. Ellen Contner, age 70y.

Harrisburg, Peter Ort, age 64 years.

Reedsville, Rev. And. H. Parker, age 55 years.

Reedsville, John Bumgardner, aged 85 years.

Oliver tp., Annie Buchanon, age 25y.

Burnham, the wife of Ezra McCauley.

Altoona, Mrs. Jennie Mateer, age 29.

Recent Union Co. Deaths.

Rand, Lena, daughter of Samuel K. Strickler, aged 8 years.

Wilkesbarre, Robert D. Evans, esq., age, 42 years.

Mifflinburg, Harriet, daughter of James Beaver, aged 17 years.

Allenwood, Annie, wife of John H. Else, age 40 years.

Lewisburg, Mrs. Susan Rodenbaugh, age 90 years and 6 months.

Lewisburg, the wife of J. L. Wineman, age 67 years.

Lewis twp., wife of David Zimmerman, age 73 years.

Real Estate Transfers.

B. D. Brisbin et ux to Rebecca Sparr, the former Sarah Harpster house and lot in Centre Hall, $1250.

Jacob Winkelblech et ux to W. H. Steffen, 27 acres in Haines, 1890, $137.

For La Grippe.

Thomas Whitfield & Co., 240 Wabash ave., corner Jackson street, one of Chicago's oldest and most prominent druggists, recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for la grippe, as it not only gives a prompt and complete relief, but also counteracts any tendency of la grippe to result in pneumonia. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mill[illegible] F. Ross[illegible]ng M[illegible]

DEMOCRACY STILL FIRM

Democratic Members Stand Like a Wall Against Corruption.

GREAT BATTLE AT THE CAPITAL.

National Committeeman Guffey Has His Forces Splendidly in Hand—Efforts of Republican Quay Bosses to Break the Line Futile—State Chairman Garman's Position in the Fight For the McCarrell Bill—No Hope For Boss Quay.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, Feb. 6.—The deadlock still continues. So far as the senatorial election is concerned the Democrats in house and senate occupy the same position that they did before, viz., holding the key to the situation. The present unbroken line of the Democracy, sturdy and firm in its allegiance to the people, is largely due to the efforts of that "noblest Roman of them all," National Committeeman James M. Guffey, of Pittsburg. Colonel Guffey left his great business enterprises last week and came to Harrisburg to take personal direction of his forces. He saw every man in house and senate and discussed the situation with him face to face. The result is that the lines of the Democrats are stronger today than they have been at any time.

Next in importance to the senatorial situation is the position of the McCarrell bill, as it is called. This measure prohibits district attorneys from setting aside jurors in criminal cases, and was introduced solely in the interests of Senator Quay. If the bill passes it will prevent the district attorney of Philadelphia from setting aside jurors, as has been the case in all English speaking countries for 700 years.

A FRENZIED HASTE.

The most violent efforts have been put forth to force this bill through the legislature before the date set for Quay's trial, Feb. 20. The bill was rushed through the senate, and, much to the regret of their friends, two Democrats, Senators Boyd of Fayette and Stiles of Lehigh, voted for its passage. There was a three hours' fight over the bill, in which it was declared by leading lawyers of that body to be a bill in the interests of the criminal classes. Senator Henry, of Philadelphia, stated that the name of the bill should be changed to read, "A bill to protect criminals."

On Thursday last the senate bill was sent over to the house and a fierce fight ensued in the committee on judiciary general over it. It was finally brought out of that committee, but again it must be regretfully said that four Democrats, Representatives Skinner of Fulton, Hoy of Clarion, Chrisman of Columbia and Duttera of Adams, voted with the machine Republicans to put the bill before the house.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A Democratic caucus was called on Thursday to consider what action the Democrats in the house should take on this measure. A resolution was offered by Mr. Dixon, of Elk, that no action be taken until the 21st of March, by which time the Quay trial would be over and the bill would be of no benefit to the arch Republican boss. The measure was discussed on all sides. Some of the Democrats urged that the measure was a good one and should be passed for the benefit of the general public. This view was sustained by Representatives Skinner of Fulton, Dumbauld of Fayette, Timlin of Lackawanna and others. On the other hand Representatives Fow of Philadelphia, Creasy of Columbia, Dixon of Elk and Captain Hasson of Venango urged that the bill was solely intended to assist Senator Quay, and that nothing would be lost by postponing action on it until after the 21st of March. It was shown that if the bill becomes a law it would be impossible to convict men engaged in riots, train wreckings and similar crimes.

It had been reported all last week that State Chairman Garman was in Harrisburg in the interests of the bill. Indeed, some Democrats went so far as to charge that Mr. Garman was in the pay of Senator Quay. Mr. Garman is for the bill. He so declared in a statement that he put out last Thursday night. It is to be regretted that the head of the party should even be charged with such a thing. Mr. Garman's position is one of great dignity and importance, and even to be charged with aiding the enemy is serious enough in itself. But worse than this: on last Thursday afternoon eight of the brightest men in the senate, all of them Democrats, every one interested in the success of the party, put forth the following protest:

SORRY FOR GARMAN.

We sincerly regret and deplore the action of the Democratic state chairman, John M. Garman, in his active work upon the floor of the senate of Pennsylvania in behalf of the McCarrell bill, and further declare that his action, in our opinion, was in direct opposition to the best interests of the Democratic party.

(Signed)

O. R. Washburn, J. Henry Cochran,
D. S. Lee, A. M. Neely,
Jacob B. Kemerer, W. Oscar Miller,
John A. Wentz, William F. Miller.

The result of this was that Chairman Garman immediately issued a counter statement, in which he stated that he favored the bill and that it was his right to work for its passage if he saw fit. Unfortunately, Mr. Garman did not make any reply to the brazen assertions that he was working for Senator Quay.

The stand that the 86 Democrats—there were 87 until the lamentable death of Harry Manning, of Cumberland, last week—have made has met with the highest approval from newspapers of all shades of opinion over the state. It is pointed out how [illegible]men are standing like the old Greeks at Thermopoly, holding at bay the hordes of the enemy. No one will ever know of these sturdy, faithful [illegible]ratic prin-ciples and the honor of the whole people, have had to contend with. Temptations of all kinds, money, offices, everything that could be suggested, has been offered them by Republican bosses for their votes, but rejecting them all, they will stand firm until the end.

The end is in sight. Thus far 16 ballots have been taken without any gain for Senator Quay. He is still 13 votes short of a majority and he can never make these up. There is no longer any doubt that the corrupt Republican machine, which is being fought from the inside, and the control of bosses as represented by Quay, Andrews and the rest of the old state gang, will be eliminated.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dangerous disease. It will cure la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Got Fifty Cents.

John Hughes, of DuBois, a printer, died Wednesday morning from the effect of a pistol wound received at the hands of three robbers on the road between Adrian and Punxsutawney late Tuesday night. Hughes staggered into a little store at place mentioned and stated that he had been waylaid, shot and robbed of 50 cents. He was taken to a hospital where he died.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SALE REGISTER.

FEBRUARY 22.—At the residence of Mrs. Cora Hosterman, 1 mile east of Rebersburg; 3 horses, colt, 5 cows, 2 shorthorn bulls, young cattle, 2 sows, shoats, deering binder, mower, all kinds farm implements, household goods, etc. Sale at 12 o'clock p. m.

MARCH 10—James Durst, two miles east of Centre Hall; 4 horses, 6 cows, 4 short-horn bulls, 6 steers, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs and shoats, 9 head of sheep, binder, mower, ⅔ interest of 35 acres grain in ground, wagons and other farm implements and household goods; Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 14—W. F. Bradford, Executor of Wm. Bradford, dec'd, at Old Fort; 8 horses, 2 colts, 10 cows, 4 short-horn bulls, 16 head of young cattle, 40 head of sheep, lot of hogs and shoats, binder, mowers, wagons, buggies and other farm implements and household goods. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

MARCH 16.—Hiram Durst, 2¾ miles east of Centre Hall; 80 head of live stock, including three short horn bulls, binders, mowers, wagons, and a large lot of farm implements, etc. Wm. Goheen, auct.

MARCH 17.—At the residence of Mrs. Eva Strohm, Tusseyville; horse, cows, buggy, wagon, household goods, etc.

MARCH 21—Andrew Corman, 1¼ mile north of Spring Mills; 6 horses, 2 shorthorn bulls, 2 holstein bulls, 1 guernsey bull, 5 milch cows, lot of young cattle, lot of hogs, binder, mower, drill, and all kinds of farm implements. Sale at 9 o'clock. Jas. Leitzell, Auc't.

MARCH 23—M. L. Rishell, executor of Geo. Krape, dec'd, 1¼ miles north-west of Spring Mills; cows, buggy, household goods and other articles. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, there will be exposed at public sale at Centre Hall, on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1899,

At 2 o'clock, p. m., the following valuable real estate, late the property of Joseph Shirk, dec'd: A valuable Farm situate in Potter township, bounded by lands of Daniel Fleisher, George M. Harter, Thomas Stiver's heirs, and others, containing

130 ACRES,

more or less. Thereon erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. There is a good orchard on the place; a never-failing spring of excellent water at the door from which it is piped to the barn. Also a Tract of Mountain Land, within a mile of the farm, bounded by lands of Joseph Neff's heirs, Uriah Slack's heirs and others, containing thirty acres, more or less, and is covered with a good growth of timber.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

H. C. SHIRK,
B. D. BRISBIN,
Administrators of Joseph Shirk, dec'd.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED AT Constable's Sale, January 20, 1899, the following property of F. F. Treaster, in Potter township: 1 horse, cook stove, 2 beds, sewing machine, bureau, 2 sets chairs, sofa, iron kettle, 75 yards carpet, together with all the defendants personal property. All persons are hereby cautioned not to meddle with same, as I leave same in his possession at my pleasure.

MARY C. TREASTER.

Shoe Store

o—o

We invite an early and repeated visit and inspection. Our stock is replenished every few days—and to my customers I have some special leaders fully 10 to 15 per cent. less than current prices.

C. A. KRAPE,
SPRING MILLS.

E. C. NERHOOD'S BAKERY,
Centre Hall.

Now prepared to supply in any quantity all kinds of

FRESH BREAD, CAKES, ETC.

At reasonable prices.

Lunch Room in connection.

Fresh Oysters always on hand.

Bartges' Photo Gallery.

Having purchased the latest photo apparatus and refitted the gallery throughout, patrons can now secure first-class and up-to-date work at same prices as for the less modern.

Cabinets, Mantellos, ...and Florentines

All sizes and styles of photos furnished. Crayon Work, Pastel and India Ink, and Water Colors supplied, at prices guaranteed to be lower than others. Out-door views a specialty.

Carbons guaranteed as good as the best from $1 75 to $5.00.

T. C. BARTGES,
Centre Hall.
Gallery in Kreamer building. feb92m

THE MIFFLINBURG STEAM LAUNDRY

Mifflinburg, Pa.

Wesley Kleckner, Proprietor.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Clay W. Reesman,
Agent for Centre Hall.

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1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
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5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
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12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 30, 1898

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.13 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1.00 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.15 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.58 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.05 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.05 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Moutandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington.

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.40 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.32 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 50	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 15	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 29	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 33	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 47	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 33	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 56	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. E. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¾	2¾	STATIONS.	Lv.	WESTWARD 11¾	7¾	11¾
PM	PM	AM	At,		A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40		Colerville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 08
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penns. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

¿Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
‡7 20	‡7 30	‡3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 25	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	‡8 53	‡5 05	‡9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30	7 55	
10 05	9 55		Arr. Lve Wm'PO'T Lve Arr.	4 00	‡7 25	
‡10 20	*11 30			2 40	*6 55	
5 08	7 10		PHILA	‡8 35	*11 30	
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00	5 30	
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua.)	‡4 30		
=7 25	‡9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)		‡7 30	
p. m.	a. m.		Arr. Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to East-bound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Our old friend Stiffler, of Centre Hill, was a caller, and just about over the grip.

——Mr. and Mrs. William Foster, of Mifflinburg, are guests at the home of Mrs. Mary Odenkirk.

——Green Irvin, of Oakhall, and Mr. Mitchell who has his home with him, were callers upon the Reporter.

——F. E. Wieland, Linden Hall's live merchant and grain dealer, gave us a call a few days ago while in town.

——Mrs. Annie Van Pelt has been confined to the house the last week, from the effects of an attack of the grip.

——Clyde Smith, who is in the employ of the Commercial Telephone Company, came home Monday on a short vacation.

——Mrs. J. D. Murray left on Monday on a visit to the home of her son Chris, at Germantown. She will remain several weeks.

——E. J. Maloney, assistant superintendent, of Bellefonte, was in town a couple days the last week renewing Bell telephone contracts.

——Perry Luse and wife attended the funeral of Mrs. Luse's aunt, Mrs. Yearick, at Jacksonville on Saturday. Mrs. Luse has not yet returned home.

——Geo. F. Weaver, one of Gregg township's rising young men, favored our sanctum with a call. He ordered the announcement of his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register.

——Prof. P. H. Meyer, of Boalsburg, who is conducting the musical jubilee in grange hall this week, is an able instructor, and his conventions are always successful. He is very popular and is one of the few who know how to handle such affairs.

——John Bitner, of near this place, favored our sanctum with a call in company with tax collector Jacob Lee. Mr. Bitner may be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for commissioner for which, he informs us, he has received fair encouragement.

And They Were Finally Married.

This is how a Bartlett, Tex., reporter recently began an account of a local marriage: "Thursday was a most beautiful day. Not a cloud flecked the blue sky, and the sun placed a mantle of gold on the earth. It was a winter day by the cycles of the earth; it was a summer day by the temper of the city, the pulsation of hearts and the smile of radient faces. While unseen angels sang the marriage anthem, visible forms whispered o'er and o'er the old, old song of love that the heart fosters through the valleys overgrown with shadowy tresses."

CENTRE HILL.

Items of Interest to Our Readers, From Across the Valley.

Several cases of la grippe around here.

Father Strohm, of this place, seems to be growing very feeble.

Miss Kathryn Beaver is living with Harry Shirks. Harry and wife are laid up with grippe.

William A. Kerr came home Saturday evening, after spending the week at Bellefonte attending court.

We are glad to say that Miss Jennie Smith, who had been sick for several weeks, is again able to be around.

We notice a great many broken places in the snow along the road, where people have been unfortunate enough to fall.

The blacksmith of this place has another fine lumber sled for sale. Now is the time you need it, when there is plenty of snow.

An Honest Remedy for La Grippe.

George W. Waitt of South Gardiner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vender. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one 50-cent bottle and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Thousands of Cattle Die in the Snows of Texas.

Dallas cattlemen received despatches from northwestern and western Texas saying that stockmen in those sections have suffered great loss in their herds by the cold weather of the last month.

The thirteenth snow of the season now covers the Texas Panhandle, and cattle have died by thousands from lack of food by freezing.

In Moore county the losses of cattle have been particularly severe, and the country west of Sanangelo is full of dead sheep.

Texas stockmen were not prepared for such a bitter winter, it is thought, and their losses will run into millions.

Mr. S. A. Fackler, editor of the Micanopy (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe, and its exhausting after effects; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

COBURN.

A Letter of Interest as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

We have a few La Grippe cases in town, but they are all of a mild character.

There seems to be an epidemic of chickenpox among the school children of this place at present.

The icy pavements on Saturday was a constant menace to pedestrians, and many falls were the result.

D. C. Johnson is about completing his lumber operations on the Kerstetter tract west of town.

A German hailing from New York City, was in town a few days this week, repairing clocks and watches.

Emanuel Kerstter has sold his dwelling house to Mary Grimes, who will move into it on the first day of April.

Rev. Lohr, of the United Evangelical church commenced a series of meetings Sunday evening to continue several weeks.

Jacob Kerstetter and Adam Bowersox took in the Farmers' Institute at Madisonburg last week, and report a good meeting.

George Reiter and his family now live in the sales room of the distillery, since their house was destroyed by fire two weeks ago.

Mrs. George Mark of near this place, gave birth to a bouncing young daughter one day last week and now Der George can es bubley schuckle de wile es si finger haledoon.

The members of the Evangelical church at this place, are making efforts to raise enough funds by private subscriptions to build a shed in the rear of their church lot, and to paint their church when the weather will permit.

The contest for constable promises to be hotly contested; two regularly nominated candidates and one independent are in the field, and expect the dear people of the district to elect all of them.

The correspondent of the *Centre Democrat*, hailing from "Georgetown" has found out of a new station along the L. and T. known as Drum Station; as yet we have not found out whether the railroad officials have given their consent to the new name or not.

Efforts have been made to secure a singing school at this place to be conducted by Prof. P. H. Meyer, of Boalsburg, but thus far without success. This is the kind of instruction needed by our young people, and the movement should receive the encouragement of all.

The fall of the beautiful has made sleighing fine, and now the lumberman chuckles with delight as he hauleth the big tree to his mill, and cutteth it up into lumber and shippeth it to market. It maketh his heart glad when he counteth his golden pile, and forgetteth that the rest of mankind battleth with the snow and diggeth the firewood from under the snow and sweareth that the fire will not burn.

SPRING MILLS.

Gregg Township Having a Lively Scramble Over the Constable Question.

Mrs. William P. Alexander, of our village, has been seriously ill for the last ten days or two weeks with heart trouble and other complications. Her present condition is very critical.

The suit against P. R. Auman by James McCool, two of our well known citizens; for trespass and damages amounting to five hundred dollars was discontinued, and the costs paid by Mr. McCool.

All the stores in our village report a very satisfactory business during January. Commercial agents report traffic on the road as being very fair, orders are small but numerous. Orders for spring stock, advanced dating, are very limited—too early.

D. H. Ruhl the popular landlord of our village inn, has been in Bellefonte all week as juror, and being a Republican candidate for the nomination for sheriff, of course when off duty was "looking around." From the scattering information I have received, and from other reliable sources—parties who are well informed as regards the drift of political matters, Mr. Ruhl is evidently growing in favor and popularity, and has already marshalled quite a strong following. On this side of the mountain he is unquestionably the choice of the Republican party for sheriff.

William Allison, of the milling firm of Allison Bros, has been quite ill for the last two weeks but is now slowly convalescing. Mr. Allison is one of our present school directors, and has been again renominated by the Republicans for his third term. Being a very popular gentleman and thoroughly qualified for the position, Mr. Allison has always received the support of a large number of Democrats who in the matter of school directors, look to efficiency and ability—not party, and he will again be so supported. His re-election is almost beyond a doubt.

D. I. Wance residing a short distance above our village, will leave for Illinois on the 20th inst. We are sorry to lose Mr. Wance, but he has just received a first rate offer from that section and accepted it at once, and is obliged to leave rather suddenly. He had no time to make sale, but informed me that he was now packing all his effects and will have them shipped, all but a new reservoir and dry oven cook stove which he will sell rather than run the risk of having it broken. A man moving west with all his household effects seems to be an unnecessary expense.

The ups and downs of life were wonderfully exemplified here on Saturday last. The rain of the previous night froze as fast as it touched the ground, converting our streets and walks into one vast sheet of ice. Quite a number of our goodly people went down "kersock" while playing circus on the ice surface in order to retain their footing, and many when up, neglected to remain up and soon went down again. Others in their circumambulations were so cautious and watchful, that it looked as if they were walking on eggs and trying to avoid breakage, and even then despite the care exercised, before they knew it they were sprawling on their backs contemplating strange sights of innumerable stars and odd shaped moons at midday, and at the same time uttering expletives so emphatic, that the ice cracked and the surrounding atmosphere emitted a sulphurous odor. Quite a number were hurt by slipping and falling, but no one very seriously.

Since the caucus of both parties, the shoe emporium of C. A. Krape is thronged day and night with politicians of high and low degree, all discussing the political questions of the day. Besides our township candidates the discussions take a wide range, Expansion, Monroe doctrine, Imperialism, Quayism, and almost every other ism under the sun seems to engage the attention of the statesmen congregating in this well known bazaar for high grade shoes for little money. The disquisitions on the several topics at times is so spirited, lively and confusing, that frequently Mr. Krape can hardly distinguish a brogan from a joint of stove pipe—an extra policy of life insurance for Mr. Krape, is respectfully suggested.

Here in Gregg township we have a triangular contest on the constabulary question. J. Orvis Beatty, one of our active young men, has announced himself an independent candidate for constable; the wisdom of his action is pronounced questionable. True, among our voters there appears to be considerable objections to Reuben Kline, present incumbent, and who has held the office for a period of time, the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, although this opposition did not manifest itself to any degree at the primary. Several candidates were nominated and balloted for, but Mr. Kline received fifty-one votes and Mr. Beatty fifty votes, a margin exceedingly slight, but still sufficient to make Mr. Kline the regular Democratic nominee, notwithstanding I have heard quite a number of Democrats assert positively that they will not vote nor support him. Of course this opposition is an unknown quantity, but should it prove very considerable there is a possibility of Mr. Beatty being elected. Still Mr. Kline being unquestionably the regular Democratic nominee, and renominated by a perfectly fair vote, as the case stands today his defeat is not very likely. R. G. Kennelley also one of our energetic young men, is the Republican nominee for the same office. The supposition is that if the division of the Democratic ranks assumes any considerable proportions and the dissatisfied Democrats refrain from voting, he might possibly slip into the office, of course he might, but that word ends all. On a full vote Mr. Kline and Mr. Beatty could divide the Democratic vote between them, and yet either one would have a majority over the Republican nominee. Mr. Kennelley's only hope will be in the dissatisfied Democrats voting for him direct, or by not voting at all, and he receiving the entire Republican vote—a possibility not very probable.

MILLHEIM.

A Lively Runaway Saturday Evening, No Accident Resulted.

Jonathan Harter, of Penn street, is another grippe victim.

Miss Leah Herman, of State College, is visiting friends in this section.

Harry Condo and L. E. Stover, of this place, are at present housed up with the grippe.

Miss Edna Stover, of Loganton, is visiting her brother G. R. Stover, on East Main street.

Miss Ada Breon, who has been in Harrisburg for the last four weeks, returned to this place Monday evening.

On Monday morning J. H. Crouse and F. O. Hosterman took the latters team of horses to Bellefonte, where they were sold to a Mr. Miller, of Tyrone.

The coating of ice which covered the streets since last Friday, made excellent coasting. The coasters started on the hill on West Main street and ran down as far as the marble yard on East Main street.

The horse sale on last Thursday brought a great many people to town; the crowd is reported to have been the largest in attendance at any of the sales held before. The price of the horses, which numbered twenty-one, ranged from $35 to $125.

Millheim will have a convention next week! Something is actually being done to wake up the people of this place. Prof. R. D. Owen, of New York, has been secured to conduct the music, and will be assisted by Miss Annie Grimm and Miss Anna Wilson, of

Last Saturday

Hogan a

Mills' sports, were on their way home from this place, their horse became unmanageable and a short distance above town spilled out the occupants of the sleigh and went through town at a break neck speed, tearing out porch posts, breaking off lamp posts, shutters, etc. He was caught in a field east of Aaronsburg, still hitched to the sleigh, and with only a few scratches on his body.

REBERSBURG.

Personal Mention and Other Interesting Items.

Sleighing at present.

William Motz, of Woodward, was a guest at the hotel Saturday evening.

Jared Kreamer, of Centre Hall, was a guest at Nearhood's hotel Monday.

There has been considerable sickness in our town of late, but all are improving.

Our water committee is busy at work as the water of the town has been frozen.

George Greninger of this place, will start for Illinois on the 14th of this month.

Mr. Steiner and family left for Nittany valley where they intend spending a few weeks visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Orpha Ocker is getting ready to move to Centre Hall on the 16th of this month; have a little patience Forest, she will be there.

Miss Annie Nearhood, daughter of our landlord A. L. Nearhood, left for Centre Hall to visit her brother Ed. and take in the convention this week.

Miss Lulu Erhardt formerly of our town, but now of Lock Haven, is sojourning among her friends and relatives; she intends spending about two weeks at home with her parents.

George Nearhood who left for Illinois two weeks ago, wrote to his parents and says he likes the west quite well and thinks of making it his future home.

TUSSEYVILLE.

Interesting Items from that Busy Section Given by Our Correspondent.

Lots of snow; good sleighing again.

Edward Mersinger has recovered from his recent illness.

Alfred Osmen, of Boalburg, was seen in our village last Saturday.

Rev. Christine preached three very interesting sermons to large audiences in Bethany church.

District Attorner N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, visited his father, G. W. Spangler, of our village.

Rev. G. W. Leisher, of Boalsburg, filled the pulpit in the Union church in the absence of Rev. Rearick.

The new telephone company has men distributing the poles for the line through here; the poles are twenty-five feet long.

Mrs. J. W. Mitterling and son Charles had quite a serious mishap while on their way to Centre Hall. The horse became frightened near the toll gate, threw charles out and in some manner broke two wheels of the vehicle. That part of the town has a record for accidents of that sort.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Feb. 2	23	6	clear.
" 3	35	18	clear.
" 4	28	10	cloudy.
" 5	30	20	cloudy.
" 6	26	20	cloudy.
" 7	24	13	clondy.
" 8	23	13	cloudy.

Snow: On 3, rain and sleet, .55; on 4, night, 5 inches of snow; on 6, morning, 1 inch of snow, evening 3 inches; on 7 at night, 4 inches snow; on 8, 2 inches of snow.

La Grippe is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepherd, publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Elden, Mo., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	30
New Oats	
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	18
Eggs	14
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	40
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.
Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	35

MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 8.
Wheat, May 73.
Corn, cash, 35.
Oats, cash, 27.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8.
Wheat, contract, 75c.
Corn, old, 41c, new 40c.
Oats, No. 2 white clipped, 36.
Eggs, fresh, 18c.
Butter, fancy creamery, 20.
Potatoes, 53a55c.
Baled hay, timothy, $11.50; mixed, 9.00.

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THE NEWS.

Five boys, the youngest of whom was twelve years old and the eldest sixteen, have been arrested on the charge of attempting to wreck a Southern Pacific train at San Francisco.

The steamer Dirigo arrived at Victoria from Skaguay with passengers from Dawson City. They report that the temperature was 50 degrees below zero when they left the Klondike.

The Buckingham Theatre, on Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., was destroyed by fire. Fred Rider's Night Owl Company, which was playing at the theatre, lost $3,500 worth of property.

It is learned from a reliable source that the bicycle saddle consolidation is an accomplished fact. The company will be incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, with a capital of $2,000,000.

A movement was started in Springfield, Ill., for the erection of a bronze statue in honor of the late Frances E. Willard in the National Capitol at Washington. Illinois is entitled to two places in Statuary Hall.

Sir William McDonald, millionaire tobacco manufacturer, of Montreal, has given to McGill University $181,250 to complete the endowment of the McDonald Building of chemistry and mining. This brings the amount given to the college by Sir William up to $2,650,000.

The treaty between the United States and the Creek nation has been completed and signed in the Indian Territory.

Robert Marks had a fight with John W. Bennett and both were killed, at San Antonio, Tex. Marks announced that he was going to die with his boots on. He entered the Silver King saloon and threatened to shoot out the lights. Words were passed and revolvers were drawn. Marks emptied the five chambers of his pistol, shooting Bennett through the abdomen. Stretched on the floor, mortally wounded, Bennett fired three shots at Marks, killing him instantly. Bennett died later.

Half a block of fine buildings in the heart of Columbus, Ohio, were destroyed by fire. Many persons were hurt by falling walls, but most of the injuries are not severe. The most seriously injured are Firemen John F. Donoghue, Jack Welsh, Otis V. Kilbourne, Patrick Duncan and Robert Kerins, and Miss Carrie Johnson. The property loss is about $500,000.

Great excitement exists on the Mining Stock Exchange at Colorado Springs, Col., over a fabulously rich strike in the Isabella mine, at Cripple Creek. Assays from the strike run from $40,000 to $100,000 to the ton. The stock jumped from 97 1-2 to 150 per share, over 100,000 shares changing hands. Six weeks ago the stock sold at 22 cents.

George Brown, a farmer living at Norwood, Long Island, N. Y., broke his neck in jumping from a window in the house he occupied with his family, and which had taken fire while all were sleeping. Brown and his wife had gotten their five children safely out of the house, but Brown did not leave the building until escape by the way of the ground floor was cut off. He then went up to the second story, from a window of which he jumped. In his flight he turned and landed on his head. His death was instantaneous.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate $100,000 for a library building for the State College at Bellefonte, Pa., providing the State will appropriate $10,000 annually for the maintenance of the library and museum to be connected with it. The trustees of the State College have appointed a committee to present a memorial to the Legislature setting forth Mr. Carnegie's offer and urging the necessity for such a building.

The jury in the suit brought against Champaign County, Ohio, to recover $5,000 damages for the lynching of "Click" Mitchell in June, 1897, has returned a verdict against the plaintiff. The suit was brought under what is known as the anti-lynching law of the State, which provides that the sum of $5,000 damages shall be paid to the next of kin of a person meeting death by mob violence. This case is the first suit of its kind in the State.

George McWhorter, for thirty years Justice of the Peace at Milwaukee, Wis., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. As Justice he did a land office business, marrying couples from adjoining States. Despondency over defeat for the office he held so long is supposed to have led to his suicide. He was single and about sixty-five years old.

Frank McZane, who was confined in the Essex county penitentiary, at Caldwell, N. J., under a sentence of three months for larceny, committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell. He made a cord out of bandages which had been bound around his head by the prison physician, and with it strangled himself.

Marcus Daly, the Montana millionaire, it is said, will contest the seating of Wm. A. Clark as United States Senator from his State on the charges of bribery.

Arrangements were made in Atlanta, Ga., for the ninth triennial international Sunday-school convention, which is to be held there April 27 to 29.

A company has been organized in Peoria, Ill., to run a line of motor buses in opposition to the street-car line.

The Presbyterian Church at Spartanburg, S. C., one of the finest edifices in Upper Carolina, was burned. The fire started in the church furnace.

Charles Ort, son of President Ort, of Wittenburg College, died of spinal meningitis, resulting from injuries received in last Thanksgiving football game.

Mrs. Mary McIntyre, a wealthy widow sixty years old, was found murdered in her home at Pana, Ill. The body was frightfully mutilated with an axe. Everything of value had been carried off by the murderers.

The San Bruno Hotel, a landmark on the San Bruno road, San Francisco, Cala., was burned, and Matthias Echorn, porter of the hotel, perished in the flames. In his efforts to escape a similar fate, J. Kanssauer, a lodger, jumped from a third-story window and was severely hurt.

Washington.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of several postmasters, and also of Nelson E. Nelson, of North Dakota, to be Collector of Customs, District of North and South Dakota.

A bill granting a right of way to the Dakota Southern Railway Company for the construction of a railway line through the Yankton Indian lands, in South Dakota, was passed by the Senate, and a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to make a survey and estimate for the improvement of Brazos River, Tex.

A concurrent resolution, adopted by the ... Hampshire Legislature, urging the ... ratification of the treaty of Paris, ... presented in the Senate by Senator Gal... resolution of the Legislature of ... urging the election of Sen... ie, was presented by Sena... Carolina.

GOMEZ'S AID SECURED.

Cuban Army Problem Apparently Settled.

WILL GET $3,000,000.

A Formal Compact Made with Robert P. Porter, Who Represents President McKinley—Insurgents are to Surrender Their Arms and Take Up Civil Pursuits.

Remedios, Cuba, (By Cable.)—Gen. Maximo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army, put himself squarely in position as an active ally of the United States government in the reconstruction of Cuba.

As a result of a conference which Robert P. Porter, the special commissioner of President McKinley, has had with General Gomez here, the General cabled to President McKinley giving assurance of his co-operation in disbanding the Cuban army and in distributing among the Cuban soldiers the $3,000,000 to be given for the purpose of enabling them to return to their homes. He wrote the following letter to the President:

REPUBLIC OF CUBA,
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
REMEDIOS, Feb. 1, 1898.

President McKinley, Washington:

It has been a great pleasure to me to confer with your commissioner, Mr. Porter, introduced by my friend, Quesada, and I am now aware of and pleased with your wishes. In a short time I will go to Havana and confer with General Brooke, so that everything will go well. Following your advice, I willingly co-operate in the work of reconstructing Cuba.

MAXIMO GOMEZ, General.

General Gomez also telegraphed to General Brooke that he would accept the latter's invitation to go to Havana.

The success of Mr. Porter's mission greatly simplifies the returning of the military Cubans to the pursuits of peace.

Porter Had Full Authority.

In view of General Gomez's supposed prior attitude of hostility toward the United States, Mr. Porter came here clothed with absolute authority, and the tender of the $3,000,000 was practically a verbal ultimatum. Mr. Porter made plain the purpose of the government and was gratified at the ready response of General Gomez.

When Mr. Porter arrived he was accompanied by Senor Gonzales Quesada, special commissioner of the Cuban Junta at Washington; Captain Campbell, of General Brooke's staff, and Lieutenant Hanna, of General Wood's staff.

General Gomez was seen by Senor Quesada in the afternoon and after an hour's conference, Mr. Porter, accompanied by Senor Quesada, Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Hanna, was received by Gomez in his parlor, and in the presence of his staff.

The first problem, Mr. Porter then stated, was the disbandment of the Cuban army and the return of the Cuban soldiers to work. This was the specific mission which had brought him to Remedios and in which President McKinley expected General Gomez's aid.

The Cuban commander-in-chief replied that he was ready and willing to give the aid required, but asked how he could do so. To this Mr. Porter replied that President McKinley would be glad to have him go to Havana and co-operate with General Brooke in disbanding the Cubans and in paying over the $3,000,000 appropriated for that purpose.

General Gomez said the amount was too small, but that was not his fault, and he would make it go as far as possible, while likening it to the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

"No man in history," said Mr. Porter, "has done so much with such small resources as you have done. Hence your co-operation with General Brooke will bring good results."

A Formal Compact Made.

A formal compact was presented to General Gomez by Mr. Porter and was assented to. In brief, the compact is as follows:

First—The Cuban officers in each province shall assist the American officers in distributing the funds.

Second—That these officers shall at once meet at some convenient place to decide how, when and where the payments are to be made and arrange other details.

Third—That the sum paid to each man shall not be regarded as part payment of salary or wages due for service rendered, but is given to facilitate the disbandment of the army, as a relief of suffering and as an aid in getting the people to work.

Fourth—The Cubans shall surrender their arms to the Cuban Assembly or to its representatives.

Fifth—The committee on distribution shall use its best endeavors to distribute help among the population so that all may secure work.

Sixth—That the $3,000,000 shall be placed subject to the order of General Brooke and that action shall be immediate.

General Gomez was given a public reception here, and Mr. Porter was among those present.

A MAIL COURIER MURDERED.

Gendarmes Searching The Woods For Perpetrators of a Crime.

Santiago de Cuba, (By Cable.)—Colonel Valiente's gendarmes, who on Sunday began to search the woods between Mayari and San Luis for the missing postal courier, Antonio Arturo Varrios, who left Mayari for San Luis January 20 with a mail pouch, have reported the finding of his body.

The courier was evidently murdered, as many wounds from machets were found on his body. His horse was wandering two miles off, but no trace of the mail pouch has been found.

The gendarmes are still scouring the woods in the hope of discovering the assailants.

Arrangements have finally been completed to install the Anglo-American Club of Santiago in the building formerly occupied by the Spanish Club.

Dissatisfaction is expressed at the tax which, under orders from Havana, is now levied upon passengers arriving at and departing from Santiago. As the tax stands, a person going from Santiago to Guantanama and returning has to pay practically double the passage money.

Family of Five Buried Together.

Little Rock, Ark., (Special.)—A family of five persons has died in the little town of Bowman within the last two days, every member succumbing to pneumonia. E... Gwynn, his son Charles, his son-in-la... daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Nobles... Mrs. Dot Carpenter, another daughter... buried at one time in the same plot of gr...

FOR MRS. MAYBRICK'S RELEASE.

Her Friends to Make Another Effort to Have Her Freed.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Another attempt is to be made to secure the release of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, an American woman, who has been ten years in an English prison, convicted of murdering her husband by poison.

The fight to obtain the liberty of Mrs. Maybrick has been long and unprecedented in the history of international complications in respect to persons convicted of capital offences. After many failures of their efforts Miss Helen Densmore, one of the chief workers in behalf of the prisoner, has published a letter declaring:

"It is the custom of the English home office to revise long sentences in the case of female convicts at the end of seven, ten, fifteen and twenty years. The present year is the tenth since Mrs. Maybrick's conviction. The reply of the home secretary to Dr. Clark, M. P., Mr. Davitt, M. P., and to Mr. Dalziel, M. P., at last summer's session of Parliament—viz., that he Sir Matthew White Ridley, was aware of the strong opinion held in America and England as to Mrs. Maybrick's sentence, also that she had been adequately punished—has led to strong hopes that the ten years' revision will result in the release of Mrs. Maybrick, which would cause much satisfaction in England as well as in this country."

"The friends of Mrs. Maybrick," Miss Densmore said, "are making another strong effort with the British home secretary for her release, and it is important that the people of England should feel that America takes a great interest in her unhappy fate."

BLOODY TRAGEDY IN KLONDIKE.

Four Indians and a White Sentenced to Death for Murder of Ten Persons.

Chattanooga, Tenn., (Special.)—William P. McDowell, a contractor of this city, has received a letter from his son, John McDowell, who is in the Klondike gold fields. In this letter McDowell states that four Indians and one white man have been sentenced at Dawson City to be hanged. The scaffold was erected in a graveyard, and the hanging was to have occurred December 2, but the white man was taken suddenly ill, and the execution was postponed until March 1.

It will be remembered that several months ago the steamer Jessie was wrecked in an Alaskan river, and it was reported that all on board were drowned. An Indian guide spread this report. From the letter of young McDowell it seems that strong evidence was obtained that a band of Indians and one white man fell upon and murdered ten members of the company who had escaped from the wrecked boat.

The four Indians and one white man referred to were convicted of this crime, it is said, and were sentenced to execution. The letter does not state who of the party were murdered, but in the party were Robert P. Frierson, a young attorney of this city, and several friends from Gallatin, Tenn., and also several young men from Middle Kentucky. It is stated that a missionary and his wife were among the number murdered, but no names are given.

Buried in a Snowslide.

Apex, Colo., (Special.)—Three lives were lost in a snowslide here. Snow has been falling almost continually during the past week and had reached a depth of fifteen feet on the mountain sides. The pack gave way, swept down on the home of W. H. Rudolph and carried it away. Rudolph escaped, but his wife and three children were swept away in the avalanche of snow. A searching party rescued the six-year-old son alive. The other three have not been found.

Escaped by the Aid of a "Trusty."

Canton, Ohio, (Special.)—Six prisoners escaped from the county jail. They were James Sullivan, charged with highway robbery; W. H. Cummings, Ralph Carnahan, Charles Reed, Frank Saitor and James Campbell, charged with burglary and larceny. Campbell was a "trusty," and Saturday night pretended to lock the cell doors. Instead he turned the keys with the bolts outside the grooves, allowing the men the liberty of the corridor. The bars of a rear window were sawed, and the prisoners escaped.

TO SEND NO SHIPS TO SAMOA.

Reported Agreement of the Three Parties to the Berlin Treaty.

It is semi-officially asserted, says the Berlin correspondent of the London Times, that all three protecting powers have agreed to refrain from sending further naval re-enforcements to Samoa.

Raising Funds For German Navy.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Germans in Hayti have organized a society for the purpose of raising money to be sent to Germany to build war vessels to increase the effectiveness of the German navy. It is understood societies of similar character are being formed all over the world, including the United States, for the same purpose.

An Economical Rail.

Chief Engineer W. T. Manning, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has invented a new rail that experts say has many points of interest to railroad owners, the principal one being its economical feature. It is well known that rails wear rapidly on curves, and where these are short and traffic heavy, the cost of renewal is very large. Manning has evolved a section, which, he asserts, will reduce the cost 37 per cent. per ton per year. He adds materially to the life of the rail by placing additional metal in the head and on the side upon which the wear comes.

The new rail will be given a thorough test on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the receivers having ordered 1,000 tons from the Carnegie Steel Co. The Pittsburg and Western have also ordered 500 tons.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Prince Ferdinand has intrusted to M. Grecoff the formation of a new Bulgarian cabinet.

A wild Bonapartist demonstration took place at the Nouvean Theatre, Paris, where a play called "The King of Rome" is being produced.

More than $200,000 of the $300,000 recently stolen from Parr's Bank in London has been mysteriously returned by mail.

The French government will introduce in the Chamber of Deputies a bill intended to cause the whole Court of Cassation to pass final judgment on the Dreyfus revision.

Soldiers are on guard at Colon, Colombia, as it is feared that the striking dockmen and railway employes will try to burn the city.

Porto Ricans are dissatisfied with the military administration of the island and want a civil government.

...civil governorship of Jamaica is to be ... and the control of the island is to ... in a general.

...son for the recent resignation of ... Council of San Juan, Porto Rico, ... Ernest Grant which ... bottle o...

NO MORE FIGHTING.

A Snub to the German Consul at Samoa.

PILLAGE CONTINUES.

The American and British Consuls Decline to Have Any Further Intercourse with Him or the German Municipal President, Except in Writing, Until They Apologize.

Auckland, N. Z., (By Cable.)—The following advices have just been received here from Apia, Samoan Islands, under date of January 24:

"There has been no further general fighting between the partisans of the rival chieftains since the last advices were forwarded, except that a party of Mataafa's followers was routed in the bush by Malietoans. It is expected, however, that fighting will be resumed, as Mataafa is re-arresting persons who have been already fined and released.

"The work of pillage continues, among the houses looted being Vailima, the home of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist.

"The exiled Malietoan chiefs were landed at Pago Pago, on the Island of Tutuila, the schooner on which they were being unable to proceed to the Island of Manua, owing to adverse winds. The Tutuilans gave them a hearty welcome, and made an attempt to seize Mataafa's son, who was on board the schooner, but the captain put to sea.

"There has been a collision of authority between Chief Justice William L. Chambers, of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Joannes Raffel, the German president of the municipality of Apia. Herr Grosmuhl, a German resident of Apia, who was arrested for smashing the windows of the Supreme Court chamber, was sentenced by the chief justice to imprisonment and to pay a fine. Dr. Raffel instructed the police authorities to release Herr Grosmuhl, whose fine was subsequently fixed at $1,000.

"The German consul, Herr Rose, thereupon wrote to the American consul, Lloyd W. Osbourne, and the British consul, E. B. S. Maxse, protesting that the action of the chief justice in fining Herr Grosmuhl was an infringement of German consular rights. Messrs. Osbourne and Maxse jointly replied in their official capacity that, the proper tribunal having dealt with the matter, the consuls could not interfere. More than this, they declined to have further intercourse with the German consul or the German municipal president, except in writing, or to attend meetings, except to consider the acts of the municipal council of Apia, unless an apology, with full retraction, were offered for the behavior toward Chief Justice Chambers. At the same time the Supreme Court summoned Dr. Raffel for contempt of court in releasing Herr Grosmuhl."

OUR INTERESTS IN DELAGOA BAY.

A Decision of the Arbitrators May be Expected Not Later Than June.

London, Eng., (By Cable.)—The Berne correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette telegraphs that the decision of the arbitrators in the Delagoa Bay dispute may be expected no later than June. It is added that the United States threatens, in the event of further unreasonable delay, to make grave representations to the federal council, which appointed the arbitrators, and that Great Britain will join in these representations.

The interest of the United States in the Delagoa Bay Railroad arbitration is due to the fact that the interests of the late Col. McMurdo are involved in it. In the course of the negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal as to the action of the latter power in East Africa, the claims of the Delagoa Bay Railway Company for compensation for the seizures of the line by Portugal on June 29, 1898, were brought forward. Eventually it was decided that the Swiss federal council should appoint arbitrators in the matter, and the case has been before them ever since. The delay is greatly due to the fact that the government of Portugal presented a counter claim, to which the company sent a reply, and Portugal then made a rejoinder. The McMurdo claim, it has been asserted, would be settled with an award of a sum under $10,000,000.

SOLDIERS' BODIES.

Transport Roumanian Will Gather Them at Various Points.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—The government transport Roumanian sailed for San Juan, Porto, Santiago and Guantanamo. The vessel has been selected by the War Department to visit each of these places and bring back the soldiers who are buried there. The trip is expected to take six weeks.

A majority of the seventy-five passengers aboard the Roumanian are relatives, friends or representatives of the dead soldiers. The expedition will be in charge of D. H. Rhodes, who will be accompanied by thirty relatives of the dead. Many of those going are accompanied by officers or men who are able to identify the graves.

The expenses of the expedition are borne by the War Department. The cost of reinterring the bodies here will be met by the relatives. Some of those going have been sent by state relief societies, and some have been selected by the regiments.

A number of metallic caskets have been placed aboard the Roumanian. At each place the bodies recovered will be put in caskets and taken aboard the vessel, which will then go on to the next stopping place.

SUICIDE BY THE TRUNK ROUTE.

Picture-frame Glider Imitates Mrs. Ayres' Method of Ending Life.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—Robert T. Rink, Jr., aged twenty-eight years, took his life in the same strange manner as that adopted by Mrs. Ayres, at Penn Yan, N. Y., last week, by closing himself in a trunk and then swallowing poison. Rink, who was a picture-frame glider, boarded at 212 North Juniper street. Not putting in an appearance his room was opened and the search revealed Rink's body in a trunk, the lid of which was closed.

In the trunk was a half-emptied bottle of whisky, and on a table in the room was found the remnants of a crystallized powder, with which it is presumed Rink ended his life. Rink was in poor health and on Saturday he told his landlady he would like to meet death as had Mrs. Ayres, of whose suicide he had read.

The Rank of Admiral For Dewey.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has decided to report favorably the joint resolution reviving the rank of admiral in the interest of Rear Admiral Dewey. The resolution was so amended as to extend the time of his re... to extend

BEAR AMUCK IN A THEATRE.

An Attempt to Extract a Tooth Infuriated the Animal.

Omaha, Neb., (Special.)—An enormous silver-tip bear, frenzied with an ulcerated tooth, which its master was trying to extract, escaped from its cage in the Creighton Theatre and created a panic before being captured. In addition to frightening a number of persons the big bear seriously hurt its master, Paul Batty, badly lacerated Stage-hand McDonald, and tore the clothes off Jake Rosenthal, manager of the theatre.

McDonald was assisting Batty to extract the tooth, and a crowd of men and boys surrounded the cage of the enraged animal witnessing the operation. The brute was fastened down with chains and leather bands, but when the trainer touched the ulcerated tooth the bear gave a roar and burst his bonds like paper. With a sweep of his mighty paw he threw Batty and McDonald to the floor and turned upon the crowd around the iron cage.

They fled in every direction, but the cage was demolished in a moment. Manager Rosenthal was climbing into the flies as the enraged beast passed his hiding place; he made one pass at the manager, and catching his frock coat carried it completely away with him. He also tore the shoe from one of Rosenthal's feet, and then passed on in pursuit of the crowd.

In the maze of scenery back of the stage the bear vented his fury by demolishing everything in sight. By this time the trainer recovered sufficiently to direct the heating of irons to subdue the animal. His roars could be heard for several blocks. He was finally driven into the celler of the theatre, where, surrounded by a row of redhot irons, he submitted to being bound.

THIRTY MILLION PUPILS.

The International Sunday-School Convention at Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., (Special.)—The local committee having in charge the arrangements for the ninth triennial international Sunday-school convention, to be held here in April, met at the Y. M. C. A. parlors and took up the work of caring for the big gathering.

The convention will meet April 27, 28 and 29, and about 2,000 delegates from all parts of the United States, several South American countries, Canada, Mexico, England and possibly India are expected.

Previous to the convention the international lesson committee, Rev. Dr. J. D. Potts, of Toronto, Ont., chairman, will meet here to map out the Sunday-school lessons for the next six years.

Important work to come before the committee will be the study of what Sunday-school work should be done in the newly-acquired territory of the United States and in Cuba, Baptist, Methodist and other denominational Sunday-school boards have already begun the establishments of Sunday-schools in Porto Rico, Cuba and even Hawaii.

Work among the colored population of the South will be given especial attention. Mexico has only recently been taken in the field, and the work there must also be considered. The convention does not draw the line at color or race.

It was decided to open the convention with a monster meeting and chorus of 10,000 voices at the Auditorium in Exposition Park. The entertainment committee, headed by H. H. Cabannis, includes among its members Hon. Hoke Smith and ex-Governor Northern. It has sub-committees in each of the 110 churches in Atlanta.

The convention will represent thirty million Sunday-school pupils and about 200,000 schools.

SLIPPING BACK INTO THE SEA.

Falcon Island, in the Pacific, Said to Be Gradually Disappearing.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—The news has been brought here from Australia that the British man-of-war Penguin has just returned to Sydney, N. S. W., after taking soundings between the island of Longa and Auckland, N. Z. The officers found that Falcon Island, which suddenly came up out of the ocean in 1885, is gradually receding. When relocated by the Penguin's officers they discovered that the island is now three fathoms under water.

The officers of the Penguin also succeeded in taking the temperature of the ocean at a greater depth than ever before. Hitherto, where the thermometer got down a certain distance it was invariably broken. On this occasion the thermometer was sent down 4,762 fathoms, where the temperature was found to be 35.5 degrees, while on the surface the temperature was 82 degrees. This, the officers of the Penguin assert, is the deepest ocean reading ever taken.

EXTENSIVE NEW TERMINALS.

Improvements Costing a Million and a Quarter.

Savannah, Ga., (Special.)—The directors of the Georgia and Alabama Railroad Company and the Georgia and Alabama Terminal Company, at a joint meeting, authorized President J. Skelton Williams to contract immediately for the construction of the great steel drawbridge across the Savannah River, between this city and Hutchinsons Island, where the company's extensive new terminals are to be located. The bridge will cost, approximately, a quarter of a million dollars, and the terminals and docks a million. Engineers are now preparing level land and profiles for the terminals and docks. The Georgia and Alabama now enters the city on the Central of Georgia tracks. The directors authorized the construction of sixteen miles of new trackage from Meidrim into Savannah. Work on the bridge and extension will be begun at once.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Brazil buys American coal.
America has 2,110 daily papers.
Geneva has glass-paved streets.
Venezuela hasn't a cotton mill.
New York has fifty-five daily papers.
New York has a peddlers' union.
London has 100,000 night workers.
There are 280,000,000 agriculturists.
In Japan cooks earn $10 a month.
Debs is to address the Nineteenth Century Club at Delmonico's, New York on March 23.

There will be no co-operative tailor shop in New York. The Social Reform Club, which included society people, who were to invest $50,000 in the enterprise, and the unionists disagreed.

A bill aimed at railroads and in favor of workingmen was put in the bill box of the New York Assembly last week. It provides that "every railroad corporation organized or doing business in the State shall be liable for all damages sustained by any person, including employes of such corporations, in consequence of any negligence of any of its agents or any mismanagement of its engineers or other employes, when such negligence or wrongs are in any manner connected with the use and operation of any road on which they shall be employed; and no contract which restricts such liability shall be legal or binding." Mr. Reddington introduced the bill.

WANT MILLIONS.

Cuban Chiefs Determined to Get All They Can

BEFORE DISBANDING.

They Scornfully Reject the Three Millions Mr. Porter is Empowered to Offer and May Get as Much as Fifteen Millions from the United States—Prospect of Settlement.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—It is learned at the War Department that Mr. Robert P. Porter's mission to Cuba is entirely of a financial and statistical character, and that he is not empowered to make any payment to the Cuban troops. It is admitted that he may find it within the lines of his duty while in Cuba collecting this information to gather all the data he can respecting the strength and condition of the Cuban troops.

Touching Mr. Quesada's mission to Gen. Gomez's headquarters, under instructions from President Palma, of the Junta, the officials preserve a discreet silence, but it seems entirely probable that if our government found it expedient to make any proposition to Gomez touching the pay of the Cuban soldiers, that Mr. Quesada would be the instrument chosen for that purpose, not only because of his warm intimacy with Gomez and other Cuban leaders, but also because of his executive ability.

The decision to send Mr. Porter to Cuba was reached after a full discussion of the situation of the insurgent army between the President and his Cabinet. Mr. Porter will confer first with General Brooke. He will ask if the Cuban army will disband on present payment of $3,000,000. Our legal right to make this payment was referred to the Attorney General, who held that this sum might lawfully be advanced to the insurgent troops, on condition that the Treasury be subsequently reimbursed from the revenues of the island, and it is understood that this course will be pursued, if it is found that the desired results can be obtained thereby. Mr. Porter was also instructed to inquire into the workings of the customs regulations and local taxation matters.

Havana, (Special.)—Robert P. Porter, the representative of President McKinley, and Senor Gonzales Quesada, the Cuba commissioner, who recently left Washington on a special mission to Cuba, started for Caibarien, province of Santa Clara, in order to see Gen. Maximo Gomez.

Mr. Porter's mission to Gen. Gomez is of a twofold character—to discuss with him fully the position of the Cuban army and to invite him to Havana. The Washington administration desires an immediate and friendly settlement of the Cuban army question. As the military chiefs decisively refuse to accept $3,000,000 in complete satisfaction of the claims of the soldiery. Washington has determined, it is understood, to offer a much larger sum, even as high as $15,000,000, if less will not be accepted. Whatever is agreed upon is to be a charge upon the revenues of the island until it is paid.

The Cubans, civilians and military, are aware that an engagement of this sort may prolong the American occupation, but as it seems to be their earnest wish that the army be paid a great sum, the administration at Washington will yield, it is understood, and open negotiations with this ultimate object.

Mr. Porter is said to carry letters from President McKinley and Governor General Brooke. The scope of his instructions is not disclosed, except that it is known that he has rather full preliminary powers. Senor Quesada did not know them until he and Mr. Porter were aboard ship.

The Cubans here are in a state of expectation and excitement. The business classes are pleased at the prospect of a settlement. Merchants for a fortnight have been afraid to place large orders, being uncertain of the future. Shares on the local bourse rose from one to three points, which is generally attributed to the probability that the Cuban soldiery will be disbanded and will return to work.

LET THE COURT DECIDE.

Secretary Long Shifts The Schley-Sampson Controversy.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Secretary Long has referred to the Court of Claims the question of determining the amount of bounty, if any, which is due to the officers and men of the cruiser New York, as the result of the battle of January 3, off Santiago. The New York, it will be remembered, was commanded by Admiral Sampson.

The question of whether the New York participated in the battle will, therefore, be settled judicially. Under the law a bounty is paid "for each person on any ship or vessel of war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement which is sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States."

If the enemy's force is superior to that of the United States, the officers and men are entitled to a sum equal to $200 per head for each person on the enemy's ships, but otherwise the highest rate is only $100. When the court takes up the matter for consideration, it will be claimed by the officers and men of the ships which were actually engaged in the fight that, with the Spanish land batteries, the Spanish force was superior to the American fleet provided the New York was not present. The court will therefore be compelled to decide whether Admiral Sampson's ship actually participated in the fight.

By referring the question to the Court of Claims Secretary Long has avoided the responsibility of deciding a controversy which is, naturally, embarrassing to the Navy Department. The officers and men of the Brooklyn, Oregon, Indiana, Iowa, Texas, Gloucester and Vixen are concerned in the decision. These ships were in the battle.

Blown To Pieces By Nitro-glycerine.

While thrawing nitro-glycerine near West Liberty, Ind., James Thompson and Gib Gooden, well-diggers, were blown to pieces. The force of the explosion was felt for several miles.

FOURTEEN FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Many Women Dragged by Firemen from Burning Tenement.

Chicago, Ill., (Special.)—Fourteen families were rendered homeless by a fire which destroyed a three-story tenement house at 124-26 Fifty-second street.

Every fire plug in the vicinity of the building was frozen up, and by the time the engines could obtain water, the building was gone. The firemen carried several women out of the building just in time to prevent them from being overcome with smoke. Mrs. Sarah Grimes refused to leave her rooms, and kept her three children with her. The firemen were compelled to drag her out by force.

FREEDOM.

I care not who were vicious back of me,
No shadow of their sins on me is shed.
My will is greater than heredity;
I am no worm to feed upon the dead.

My face, my form, my gestures and my voice
May be reflections from a race that was;
But this I know, and, knowing it, rejoice:
I am myself, a part of the Great Cause.

I am a spirit! Spirit would suffice,
If rightly used, to set a chained world free.
Am I not stronger than a mortal vice
That crawls the length of some ancestral tree?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

A Trapper's Nerve.

By COL. NOAH PARKER.

"In the days when I was knocking around the Rocky Mountains and beyond, it required a good many different kinds of nerve for a person to keep the lamp of life from going entirely out, to say nothing of being comfortable and happy. One was the nerve of Jesse Bell, who made a journey of 120 miles with his upper jaw and part of his nose and cheek gone, half of his scalp torn off, one foot crushed and mangled, his right arm fearfully lacerated and three ribs broken.

"Jesse Bell was a miner, prospector, hunter and trapper, well known in the Wind River country, Wyoming. He had a partner who went by the name of Arkansas Bill. I never knew what his real name was, but he was a good one. The time I was in that region Jesse and Arkansas Bill had been prospecting, hunting and trapping about the headwaters of Snake, Wind and Green rivers for some time, and, meeting with poor luck, had worked down to the mouth of Horse Creek, where they found great signs of big game and good fur. Following a herd of antelope one day, the chase took them eight miles toward a high bluff, around one edge of which the hunters were cautiously creeping, Jesse in the lead. Turning a sharp corner of the rock, Jesse came face to face with a big she silver tip, a yearling cub and two spring cubs. They were not ten feet away and they saw Jesse as soon as he saw them. They were in a hollow and the position and place Jesse was in made it a dangerous spot either for an attack on the bears or for defence against them if they should attack. Arkansas Bill had crept to his companion's side before Jesse could warn him what was ahead of them. Bill lost no time in getting back around the corner. Jesse was backing away for the same purpose, when the old bear, her blood being up, made a rush for him. Jesse fired as quickly as he could. The shot broke the bear's shoulder, but she came on more ferocious than ever. Jesse jumped one side, but the bear was too close to be evaded, and she caught him in the side. Hunter and bear tumbled in a heap, the bear on top, at Arkansas Bill's feet. The bear's jaws closed in Jesse's side. Fortunately her under teeth struck a heavy leather bullet pouch that Jesse carried slung over his shoulder by a strap, or her jaws would have come together in Jesse's side and torn half of it away. As it was, three of his ribs were crushed as if they had been pipestems. Jesse managed to give the bear a powerful kick in the abdomen, and at the same moment Arkansas Bill fired and lodged a bullet just back of her shoulder.

"Paying no attention to Bill, the bear turned her head and grabbed Jessie's right foot, just below the ankle and crushed it to a pulp with one savage bite. Not content with that, she bit and chewed at the foot and leg and tore away the flesh at every bite. Jessie all the while struggling to get his revolver out of his belt. This at last caused the bear to wheel about again and she made a grab for Jessie's head. Arkansas Bill had his gun loaded by this time—breech-loaders not having got there yet—and sent another bullet into the tough old silver tip. This toppled her over, and Jessie raised himself partially to his feet and got his revolver in his left hand. The bear quickly recovered herself and struck Jessie a blow with her paw on the head and face that knocked him down again. He held onto his revolver and sent a bullet into her body. Before he could shoot again the silver tip seized his arm between her teeth and crunched it entirely through. Bill shouted to him to move his head. Jessie did so. At the instant he moved it the bear snapped at it. Jessie Bell, in describing this situation afterward, declared that he could look right down the bear's throat.

"Arkansas Bill, who had been striving to get a chance at the bear, placed the muzzle of his rifle at the silver tip's ear and fired. She sprang back. She did not take the trouble, though to loosen the hold of her jaws on Jessie's head and face, but rasped her great teeth over them, tearing away his upper jaw, part of his nose, one cheek and a piece of his scalp nine inches long and five wide. Then the bear fell over against Arkansas Bill, dead. Her enormous weight carried him down with her. She fell across his legs and pinned him down. It was some time before Bill could get from beneath the heavy carcass. He was badly hurt and limped with difficulty to the aid of Jesse, who was sitting up. While he was dressing Jesse's scalp the best he could, the yearling bear, which, with the two cubs, had been a passive spectator of the fight, concluded to take it up where the old bear had been forced to leave it and made a savage rush upon the two hunters. Arkansas Bill had a long and severe struggle with the fierce young silver tip before he succeeded in killing the animal with his six-shooter every chamber being emptied before the bear gave up.

"Jesse waited patiently and without a groan or murmur until Bill had finished the young bear and returned to the dressing of his wounds. Fixing them up the best he could with the means at hand, Arkansas Bill took his wounded comrade on his back and started for camp. It was late in the afternoon, and it was important that camp should be reached before dark, for black wolves are common in the hills, and both Bill and Jesse knew that they would follow their trial if darkness overtook them. Some idea of Arkansas Bill's capacity may be had when you know that Jessie Bell was a man six feet four inches in his stocking feet and made in proportion. The camp was eight miles away, and the way was extremely rough. Bill reached camp with his burden a short time after dark, and was not any too soon, for behind them, and not far away, they heard the howling of pursuing wolves.

"They found the cabin occupied by a stranger, a prospector who had stumbled upon the shelter and entered. He was a providential visitor. Together Arkansas Bill and the stranger fitted a bed of buckskin and furs on tepee poles, which they fastened to Jesse's pony, Indian fashion, and placing Jesse on the drag, started at once for the nearest point where medical and surgical aid could be had, which was Fort Bridges, 120 miles away, through a rough and unbroken wilderness. They travelled day and night, stopping only to bathe Jesse's wounds at the streams they had to cross. They ate as they travelled, and on the afternoon of the third day they reached Fort Bridges with their wounded charge. On all that remarkable journey Jesse never once complained, either of his sufferings or the hardships. I was at the fort when the three men arrived. No explanations were asked or given until Jesse had been placed safely in the hospital. Then the commandant said to Arkansas Bill:

"'Indians?'

"'Naw!' replied Bill, contemptuously. 'Bears!'

"The surgeon told Bill that Jesse could not possibly survive his injuries. But he did, and was out within a month, permanently disfigured, but the same tough and intrepid mountaineer that he was before his encounter with the bear. That was the sort of nerve Jesse Bell had."

WHITE SLAVES IN HUNGARY.

Peasants Harnessed to the Plow Like Beasts of Burden.

Stephen Varkonyi, the leader of the peasants' revolution which convulsed Hungary during the early months of last year, has just been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for high treason.

The movement which was inaugurated by Varkonyi was a revolt against the remnants of serfdom which still exist in some parts of Hungary. In these districts each peasant is compelled to work fifty days in the year for the land owner without pay.

These fifty days of compulsory labor are not successive, or at fixed intervals, but when the land owner has work to be done he sends a drummer through the village, and every male inhabitant is obliged to respond to the summons.

Thereupon so many men are selected as are required. The land owner almost invariably exacts this labor in the summer when the peasant's time is most valuable to him.

In summer the peasant can earn as much as twenty-five cents a day; in winter not more than fourpence or sixpence. In winter the peasants are compelled to act as beaters in the magnate's hunts for a wage of two-pence a day. The occupation is a dangerous one, and the time is not counted in the annual fifty day's compulsory labor.

The wives of the peasants are required to sweep and scrub the local manor house once a week without pay. Finally, many land owners use the peasants as beasts of burden, harnessing four men to the plow instead of two oxen.

Stephen Varkonyi, who instituted the revolt against these degrading conditions of labor, is a sort of Hungarian Wat Tyler. He is the son of poor peasants, was educated in the farmyards and graduated in the fields.

He is quite a typical horny-handed son of toil, is physically tall, stoutly built, with plenty of character in his shaggy head, and small eyes with their suggestion of the Mongolian slit, and has that rough kind of natural humor that appeals to the simple peasant mind.

Varkonyi, whose power over the agricultural population of his country is unbounded, is one of the most interesting figures in modern Hungarian life.

Practical Results of an Idea.

In 1842 a Russian farmer named Bokareff conceived the idea of extracting oil from the seed of the sun flower. His neighbor told him it was a visionary idea and that he would have his labor for his pains. He persevered, however, and from that humble beginning the industry has expanded to enormous proportions. To-day more than 7,000,000 acres of land in Russia are devoted to the cultivation of the sunflower. Two kinds are grown, one with small seeds, which are crushed for oil, and the other with large seeds, that are consumed by the poorer people in enormous quantities.

KNIFE TRADE BY QUAY.

A Deal Engineered by Him When a Boy with a Future Pennsylvania Judge.

"I see that Judge Harry White of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, was conspicuous among the workers for the re-election of United States Senator Quay," said an ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature to a Sun man. "And this in spite of the way Quay traded knives with him when they were boys together, going to school in western Pennsylvania. Judge White is about the last of the old school of politicians in that State who is still prominent and influential among the Republican leaders. He was a smart boy, but not quite so smart as Matt Quay. There never was a sharper, more mischevious, successful schemer as a boy than Matt was. He was continually cutting up pranks that no other boy would ever think of. He was always looking for a dicker of some kind, and he never traded a knife, or a handful of marbles, or anything else, that he didn't get the better of the boy he traded with, no matter how much the advantage seemed to lie with the latter in the preliminary negotiations. But the transaction in the matter of the knife trade with Harry White was a little ahead of any deal evermade in those halcyon days.

"Matt had a jackknife that was the envy of all the boys. It had a buckhorn handle, and I don't know how many blades and files and other implements dear to the boy heart. This knife was particularly coveted by Harry White, and he made all sorts of offers to Matt for a trade, one of which included a knife he owned, a dozen marbles, a ball of twine, and a tin squirtgun; but Matt persistently declined to make a dicker. One day, though, much to the surprise and joy of Harry, Matt brought up the matter of a deal for his knife, and suggested that he might be induced to swap for something.

"'I haven't got my knife with me, though,' said the future statesman, 'and if we strike up a bargain you will have to go after it.'

"'All right,' said Harry, too much pleased to ask any questions. 'How will you trade?'

"'Well,' replied Matt, 'if you will give me your knife, the marbles, the twine and the squirtgun and throw in that horsehair fishline of yours I'll call it a go.'

"'I'll do it!' exclaimed Harry, and he produced the articles Matt had mentioned and handed them over. 'I'll go up to your house and get the knife.'

"'Matt stowed Harry's knife and the other things in his pockets and said:

"'You needn't go up to our house after the knife. It ain't there.'

"'Where'll I go after it then?' asked Harry.

"'Up to the tannery,' replied Matt. 'I was fooling around there this morning and dropped my knife in the old vat. Me and some o' the boys fished two hours for it and couldn't find it. But it's there. Go up to the tannery, and maybe you can get it.'

"Harry kicked like a steer, but there wasn't any use. He never found Matt Quay's knife, and it's in that vat yet for all anybody knows. But Quay has stuck by Harry White during all his political career, and Harry White has been sticking to Quay ever since in spite of that disastrous deal."

A Rare Wild Bird Captured.

A strange wild bird of the coast fiords of New Zealand is the Notornis Mantelli, another specimen of which has just been captured. But four of these birds have been caught, and so precious are they and so greatly in demand by naturalists that many lives have been lost in the effort to run them down in their remote fastnesses in the wilderness.

The steamer Warimoo, which arrived recently at Vancouver, B. C., reports the capture of a notornis by a dog belonging to a tourist. It is a handsome bird, with a heavy gait, and is absolutely unable to use its wings for natural purposes of flying. Its feathers, back, wing and tail, are an olive green, with almost metallic lustre, and below a short tail, very peculiarly, it is pure white. Its legs and toes are a rich salmon red.

Another remarkable feature is its beak, a great equilateral triangle of hard pink horn, with one angle directly forward. On the upper side, back of the beak, is a band of soft tissue, like rudimentary comb, such as appears more developed in ordinary domestic fowl. Altogether it is a most peculiar specimen.

The notornis is a powerful creature, and very fleet of foot. It covers ground very rapidly and does not seem to mind its inability to fly. It runs away from those who hunt it, uttering loud screams when discovered close at hand. It can run faster than a man. It is also a good swimmer.—New York Journal.

Our Great Coal Fields.

"Not many people are probably aware that the coal mined in the United States annually is worth more than three times as much as the gold mined here," said a Pennsylvania coal miner. "The product of the anthracite fields alone exceeds in value the output of the gold mines of this country, Canada and Alaska, which last year amounted to over $50,000,000.

"East of the Rocky Mountains there are 192,000 square miles of coal lands, and the yearly output is nearly 200,000,000 tons. Geologists estimate the great coal fields of the world as follows: China, 200,000; United States, east of the Rockies, 190,000; Canada, 65,000; India, 35,000; New South Wales, 24,000; Russia, 20,000, and the united kingdom 11,500 square miles. There are many deposits in other countries, but their extent is inconsiderable. England's coal area is small; still she has for years produced more than any other country.

"Now the United States is ahead. English coal veins are thin; one, only fourteen inches wide, has been worked 1,200 feet down. On the other hand, there are veins in the Pennsylvania anthracite region sixty feet thick, and, in the bituminous regions, eighteen feet thick. Our Applachian coal fields are the largest known and alone could supply the whole world for centuries to come. At the present rate of production it is estimated that our coal fields will be exhausted in 616 years, while those of England will last but 212 years. The first coal found in America was near Ottawa, Ill., by Father Hennepin, a French explorer, in 1679. It was first mined on the Schuykill during Washington's administration.—Washington Star.

Freight Cars by the Thousands.

Last year the contracting car-building companies did the greatest business that they have done since 1890. The total number of freight cars built during the last calendar year was 99,809, the passenger cars were 699, and the street railroad cars 4,650, or a total of 105,158. In 1890, the best year so far as our records show, the output was 103,000 freight cars, but in 1891 and 1892 nearly 100,000 were built each year. The increase of 1898 over 1897 is quite wonderful. In that year our reports are from thirty contractors (and five estimated) showed 43,588 freight cars. This year our reports are from twenty-eight companies, and from twenty-six others we have made estimates carefully checked. These are mostly very small concerns. In 1896 the freight cars built outside of the railroad shops amounted to 51,189, in 1895 to 38,100, and in 1894 they aggregated only 18,000. Among the cars reported this year we find 1,663 built for export; of these, 330 were street cars. In making this summing up of car building last year we found 2,107 street railroad cars reported to have been built.—Railroad Gazette.

A Cure for Creaky Shoes.

No matter how expensive the shoes one wears, they will sometimes creak, and there is no getting away from a pair of creaky shoes. Shoemakers tell me there is a certain something about the way the leather is cured or the make of the shoe which causes this awful creak.

"Cheap shoes are not necessary of poor quality," said an authority. "Creaking often accounts for the low price. Cheap double soled shoes always creak, and the reason is that the two soles do not quite fit or one is of more pliable material than the other, so that they rub against each other.

"Among the remedies usually tried is soaking the sole in water or oil. This is affective for a time, but the cure is only temporary. The creak invariably returns in a few days.

"There is one certain and simple remedy. It is to drive three little wooden pegs into the soles. The pegs prevent the friction of the soles. Any cobbler will do it for you for ten cents, and restore your own peace of mind and that of your friends.—New York Herald.

Humble Oysters' Virtues.

Judged by the relative amount consumed, the oyster is the most important of the shellfish, according to a bulletin of the Agricultural Department. Roughly speaking, a quart of these bivalves contains on an average about the same quantity of actual nutritive substances as a quart of milk, or three-fourths of a pound of beef, or two pounds of fresh codfish, or a pound of bread. The nutritive substances of oysters contains considerable protein and fuel ingredients; they not only make or repair blood, muscle, tendon, bone and brain, but they also supply the body with almost any other common food material as regards both the amounts and the relative proportions of nutrients. Oysters cannot be considered the most economical of foods for the consumer. But they have a useful place in the diet in helping to supply the variety which is apparently needed to insure the best workings of the digestive system.—Philadelphia Record.

A Man of the World.

An observant citizen who has travelled at home and abroad said to a reporter: "One may be a man of the world, and yet never leave Manhattan Island. For instance, my grocer is from Holland, my butcher is a native of Brazil, my druggist hails from Alsace Lorraine, my newsman is a Bohemian, my barber is from Austria, my haberdasher is from England, my caterer is from Paris, my chef is German, my valet is a Jap, my domestics are Irish and Swede and my coachman is colored. The other day I had to have a doctor in a hurry and sent for the nearest one. I saw that he was a foreigner, and an intelligent man. He is a Persian and has lived in New York ten years. In going to my station I pass an undertaker's place—funeral director, if you please. I have an idea he will get an order from me some day. He is a Scotchman. I am an American. My partner is a native of Bavaria."—New York Sun.

Experiments recently made in Paris show that an electric wagon costs forty-seven per cent. less to run than a horse wagon, and thirty-two per cent. less than a petroleum motor.

A monster locomotive was constructed in a Pennsylvania shop recently in twenty-one hours and thirty minutes.

SUICIDE OF THE LION.

A Kaffir Hunter's Word Picture of a Strange Event in South Africa.

"It was a strange story I heard from my Kaffir guide last summer in the Transvaal," said W. S. McIntosh, who arrived in New York recently from Cape Town, South Africa. "The name of the boy—he was 40 years old, but all natives employed by Europeans in Africa are boys, though their hair be gray and their years three score and ten—was Tamaya and his master, Capt. Jack Mason, detailed him to my special service during my stay at his place, 'The Willows.' Tamaya was a good representative of his fine race, a skilled hunter, brave and trustworthy, and a masterly handler of the three or four hundred words in his vocabulary when he told the strange things he had seen and undergone in the African wilderness. He and I were hunting for antelope one day and had stopped for luncheon in the shadow of Breakneck Rock. It was a rocky bluff, which fell on one side in a sheer precipice 200 feet to the plain; on the other side a gradual slope, covered with bushes and small trees, led up to the summit.

"'It was here that lion jump and die,' said the Kaffir. 'No, not this place—here.' He walked away a few paces, and, stopping, pointed with his hand first up to the top of the cliff, where a projecting shelf covered the base, and then to the ground at his feet. He made a sweeping gesture with his arm, indicating that it was meant to take in the distance from the top to the ground where we stood. Then he came back to me and told the story.

"'It was long ago—many years—so long.' The Kaffir held up the thumb and fingers of his right hand twice, and then two fingers to signify that it was twelve years. 'That horse run away from the kraal and I go after him and the Old Nick I catch sooner than that horse. I go so half a day, and so half a day, and come to the kraal and no horse have, and Baas Mason swear and say I catch him horse to-morrow or I catch him whip. Bimeby to-morrow I go and I think I climb that rock and look long way round, and mebbe I see that horse. So I go round behind him, that rock, where he go up so, so easy, and I climb one, two, tree miles, mebbe, and I get up, and I look, but I think sooner I see Baas Mason's whip than that damn horse. Then I think I go out on the rock—there.' The Kaffir pointed to the projecting top of the cliff. 'He all one piece, big, smooth—like that,' designating the level ground where we were sitting. 'Then something say in my head lion, lion, and I look back and there he comes up that path like he come catch me.

"'I have no gun, but there is tree I go up where that lion no get me. But he no see me or care. He come on and he walk slow, so,' and Tamaya imitated the movement of a four-footed animal walking painfully with measured step. 'Big, he mighty big, never I see a lion so big, but he old and his head hang down, down, and I think he no see me. He old, and his tail drag on the ground and the rib stick out so. He go slow, slow, by me, and go out on the rock and he stand and he look off there, and I think bimeby he go 'way, and I go to kraal. But he stay and he roar low, so like ox when he smell the lion; then he roar so;' the Kaffir, imitating a lion's voice, deepened and strengthened the sound; and he lift his head and his tail switch so. Then he roar loud, loud—never I hear a lion roar like that fellow roar—and I drop my hat and I reach to catch him, and I look again, and there is the rock and the lion be no there.

"'I wait and wait, and bimeby I get down and go to that rock and I get down so and look and there that lion is down on the ground and he lies so—dead—and he never kick. And I go back to kraal, and I tell Baas and he say I come with big lie because I no catch that horse, and if I lie I catch that whip. And he ride out, and I go and he bring whip, and he find that lion—there. And he say: "That thing I never saw since I came here, confound the horse! Tamaya tell the truth."

"No rendering that I can give will carry the effect of the Kaffir's story, acted out as it was at every stage with voice and pantomime. Capt. Mason told me that it doubtless was true in every detail: that he had ridden out with Tamaya after the Kaffir had brought him the tale and they had found the lion dead where he had fallen. He must have been killed instantly by the fall and could not have moved from where he struck or rolled—but the body lay forty paces from the foot of the cliff, and fully twenty-five paces beyond the projecting rock above, showing that the lion had leaped and not fallen down the precipice.

"'How do I account for it? I don't account for it,' said Capt. Mason. 'Or, rather there is only one explanation—that the lion got tired of the game and quit. He was a big fellow, and he must have made a noble showing in his prime. Now he was old and toothless; blind, maybe, starved and altogether run to seed; but so much of the lion was left in the shaky body—the heart to make a dignified ending."

History of English Coins.

Henry III. issued the first current gold coin in England in 1247. It was of pure gold, passing for 20 pence, and was called a gold penny. The next current gold coin issued—the florin—was issued by Edward III. in 1344. Guineas were issued by Charles II. in 1663, and continued to be coined until 1817, when they were superseded by sovereigns. The gold sovereign was first coined by Henry VII. Though the coining of money be a special prerogative to the crown, yet the ancient saxon princes communicated it to their subjects, inasmuch that in every good town there was at least one mint; but at London there were eight; at Canterbury, four for the King, two for the archbishop; one for the Abbot at Winchester, six at Rochester, two at Hastings.

HER EYEBROWS.

How a Man Can Choose a Wife Successfully by Examining the Brow.

"It's all very well for a girl to plume herself upon her pretty eyebrows," said an expert physiognomist the other day, "but I who have been studying character for years, have perhaps a rather different point of view. Eyebrows show character, and the wise man will take note of them when choosing his friends. Eyebrows, for instance, that are wide apart denote frank, generous, unsuspicious and impulsive nature.

"When they meet one may be pretty sure that their owner's temperament is ardent, but jealous and suspicious. Eyebrows which are elevated at starting and continue in long, sweeping lines over the eyes with a downward tendency, indicate artistic feeling.

"Straight eyebrows, forming a firmly defined line close to the eyes, denote great determination and will power. Those which begin rather strongly and terminate abruptly without passing beyond the eyes show an impatient and irascible nature.

"Sensitiveness and tenderness are indicated by slightly arched eyebrows, and firmness of purpose and kindness of heart by those which are straight at the beginning and are rather arched at the temples. The eyebrows of people utterly devoid of mathematical power are raised at the termination, leaving a wide space between them and the corners of the eyes. On the other hand, if they are close to the eyes at the end, mathematical talent may generally be safely assumed.

"Eyebrows of the same color as the hair show constantcy, firmness and resolution; if lighter than the hair they denote indecision and weakness; while if darker we may be right in our surmise that their owner is of an ardent, passionate and inconstant disposition.

"An energetic and easily irritated nature is shown by the hair growing in different directions; while short, close-lying hair, lying in one direction, indicates a firm mind and good perceptions. An ardent but tender nature is shown by the hair being soft and fine.

"When the hair of the eyebrows has a downward droop so that it almost meets the lashes when the eyes are widely opened, tenderness and melancholy are betrayed. The nearer the eyebrows are to the eyes, the firmer and more earnest the character, while the more remote the more volatile and flighty is the nature of their owner."

One Trial Enough.

This head of a Second avenue household struck an emergency the other morning such as tends to strain and weaken the tender domestic ties. His wife had worked and worried herself sick in preparing for the usual observance of the blessed yule-tide. The servant girl had promised herself as a Christmas present to a beau of long standing, and had gone home to prepare the ornamental raiment that must adorn the bride. There were the father and his two little sons to build the kitchen fire and prepare the morning meal.

But he is not the man to flinch in the face of difficulties. With the aid of kerosene, kindling and coal he soon had the top of the stove a sparkling red. He didn't recall whether coffee should be boiled or brewed, but he set it on and let it take its course, and put in a pinch of baking powder, just because he had inferred from glancing over the advertising columns of newspapers that it must be used in everything.

Then it came to him that he had heard somewhere and at some time that a hamburger steak was one of the easiest meat dishes to prepare. He found the meat, got the carving knife, butcher knife, sausage grinder and potato masher, rolled up his sleeves and went to work. He made little headway and one of the youngsters with a practical turn of mind, went to the barn, dug out the lawn mower and took it to the kitchen to help cut the steak. This brought the troubled father to the exploding point and he cut loose in a way that induced the presence of his wife, who sat wearily in a chair and directed the preparation of a plain meal.

"Girl wanted" at his number.—Detroit Free Press.

A New War Terror.

Two young midshipmen of the French navy, MM. Violete and Davelyn, have invented an "eye" or window for submarine torpedo boats, but details on the matter are kept very close. The invention was, it is said, most useful during recent naval operations between the Magenta and the submersible boat, the Gustave Zede. The government is now urged to spend the money required for a new ironclad on fifty submarine torpedo vessels capable not only of defending the coasts, but of invisibly penetrating into the ports of an enemy.—London Telegraph.

Chinese Military Rewards.

An edict of the empress dowager praises Gen. Tung Fu-hsiang for the efficiency in the drilling of his troops and their perfect discipline, and in reward therefore bestows a white jade peacock feather holder, a white jade thumb-ring, and white jade-handle pocket knife on the general and Tls. 10,000 to be distributed among his soldiers. A present of 200 suits of silk stuffs are also sent as rewards for the colonels and officers of the corps.—North China Herald.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Feb. 9

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

RACKET STORE NEWS

HAVE YOU 75 CENTS

In your inside pocket? and have U 5 friends that have 75 cents in their inside pocket? If U have and come to The Racket any time between this and March 1st, I will show U how U and your 5 friends can buy $3.50 worth of any goobs in the store, U for nothing, your friends for 15 cents. And when I put my name to an ad., I mean it.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

DURING the next few weeks you will find unusual reductions in many prices. It will be profitable for you to visit us.

Wolf & Crawford.

Against the Coal Dealer.

To make half a ton of coal go as far as fifteen hundred weight, an exchange recommends that a quantity of chalk be placed in the grates. Once heated this is practically inexhaustable from combustion and gives out great heat. Place the chalk at the back of each of your fires in nearly equal proportions with the coal. Full satisfaction will be felt both as to the cheerfulness and as to the warmth of the fire, and the saving throughout the winter will be at the rate of twenty-five per cent.

Centenarians Wed.

John D. Clews 102 years old and Mrs. Sarah Jennings 100 years old were married at Franklin, Pa., last Monday. The bridegroom is a wealthy oil producer and a veteran of the Civil and Mexican wars, while the bride is a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, and resides in Foxburg. She was married in 1824 to James Jennings, and has four daughters, seven sons and twenty-five grandchildren all living. Notwithstanding their advanced age these old sports are said to be as lively as young people of forty. We hope they will have a long and happy married life. God grant that they may live another century.

Another of the Meanest Men.

The meanest man on earth has been found. He sold his son-in-law a half interest in a cow, and insisted it was the front half sold, calmly appropriating all milk, while he forces the young man to feed and water the cow twice a day. The cow recently hooked the old man and he is now suing the son-in-law for damages.

Embraces Centre County.

Among the bills introduced in the House last week was one providing for the establishment of an additional hospital for the insane for the central district of the state and appropriating $800,000 therefore. The district is to embrace the counties of Potter, Tioga, Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Clearfield, Indiana, Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Somerset and Bedford.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE MUSICAL JUBILEE.

A Good Class and Attendance Assures the Success.

The Musical Jubilee now in progress in Grange Hall, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Reformed church, is an assured success. The class is a good strong one, containing many of the best singers of Penns Valley and other places.

Miss Blanche Whitley, of Mifflinburg, the soloist, has a pleasing and taking manner, and in her repertoire has both sentimental and comical selections, that cannot fail to please the large audiences that nightly greet her.

The class numbers about sixty, and and is composed of the best talent in this section. The attendance has been very good in spite of the inclemancy of the weather. The jubilee gives promise of being a grand suecess in other than financial. Prof. Meyer is handling the jubilee in his usual efficient manner.

The jubilee closes with two concerts on Thursday and Friday evenings. The hall is sure to be packed on these two nights.

A Fraud in the Tolls.

What is known as the Herndon Supply Company, located at Herndon, below Sunbury, on the P. & E. railroad, has been doing a prosperous business selling ten yards of silk thread for ten cents. It advertised somewhat extensively, agreeing to send, for the small sum of ten cents, ten different pieces and colors. Then, when some bargain hunter would remit ten cents to the company, the customer would receive by return mail ten pieces of different colored silk thread each one yard long. The business of the Herndon postoffice increased at such a surprising rate that postoffice officials became suspicious. Inspector Gorman, of the secret service, was set to work on the case. He soon found out the cause of the rapid increase of mail, and on Saturday caused the arrest of postmaster A. L. Otto and fifteen other citizens of the little village. They will be taken to Williamsport and given a hearing before United States Commissioner B. S. Bentley. The charge preferred against them is using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

Died at Spring Mills.

Mrs. Breon, winow of George Breon, died at her home at Spring Mills, Monday morning, after an Illness of several weeks, from a general breaking down of the system. Mrs. Breon came to Spring Mills from Harrisburg about one year ago. Her maiden name was Cain, and she was aged about seventy years. Her husband died about five years ago. For many years she has been a member of the Reformed church at Harrisburg. The funeral took place this, Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, services held in the Cross church at Georges valley, Rev. S. H. Eisenberg officiating.

Team Takes Fright.

Will Mitterling's team, while near station last Friday, hitched to a 2-horse spring wagon, frightened by boys coasting, ran in towards the mill, and striking a corner post by the grain house, badly damaging the wagon. A little son was thrown from the wagon by the sudden halt, but escaped unhurt. Mrs. Mitterling was also on the wagon but only experienced a shaking up. The team broke from the wagon, but caught immediately thereafter.

Store Sold.

The store of Thompson & Smith, at Potters Mills, has been purchased by Emanuel Smith, late partner of the firm. Mr. Smith has been in the store many years and is thoroughly acquainted with the business. With the death of Wm. J. Thompson, that long familiar name has ceased in that locality.

Cattle Suffocated.

Last Thursday ex-sheriff John Spangler lost two valuable head of cattle on his farm tenanted by William Mertz, near Tusseyville. The cattle were in the barn yard, when the straw stack fell, covering them and before they were dug out, they had suffocated.

Horrible Accident.

The Lock Haven Democrat says a few days ago Isaac Schmith, while working on a log slide near Nauvoo was struck by a jumping log. The one leg was torn away, while the other one was broken in two places. He is in a critical condition.

News as is News.

Quoth one expressing the sentiments of all newspaper men: Send in your items while they are fresh. We don't like to publish a birth after the child is weaned, a marriage after the honeymoon is over, a death after the widow married again.

Horse Sale.

A car load of Illinois horses are billed for a big sale at Runkle's hotel on some day this month to be announced later.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

BITTER COLD.

A Heavy Snow Fall and the Thermometer Hugging the Bottom

The month of February so far has furnished its part of the winter program, and the ground hog's prediction for a couple week's more heavy weather seems to be good. Saturday it began to snow, and for a couple days after there was more of the beautiful to come down, until now we have over a foot of it covering the ground.

Wednesday the blower was put on and the snow was piled up in many places deeper than it was intended to be. Many roads are badly drifted but travel is not seriously impeded. The trains on the railroad are getting in a little late, but the high wind blowing this morning promises trouble.

Last night the thermometer dropped and in different parts it registered from 11 to 20 degrees below. A high wind was going all morning with the mercury still zero, which makes the cold the more penetrating.

Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from the 6th to 19th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 11, cross west of Rockies country by close of 12th, great central valleys 13 to 15, eastern states 16.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about 11, great central valleys 13, eastern states 15. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 14, great central valleys 16, eastern states 18.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m., February 20 will average below normal east of the Rockies and above west. Precipitation for the same period will be above east of the Rockies and about normal west.

About the date of this bulletin temperature will be low in the great central valleys, and this cool wave will gradually move eastward.

The high temperature wave heretofore mentioned will be in the great central valleys about 22 and 23, and will move into the eastern states a few days later.

In Bad Condition by the Wayside.

Last Sunday morning a man named Delaney left his home in Marion township, this county, and crossed the ridge to Clintondale, in Nittany valley, after a doctor to visit a member of his family. On the return trip Delaney fell on the icy road and broke his leg. He lay in the road for several hours unable to help himself, when a young lady came along in a buggy. She was unable to help the injured man into the buggy, but drove to Nittany to obtain help. Before assistance reached Delaney he had dragged himself over half a mile of the distance towards his home.

Musical Convention.

A grand musical jubilee will be held at Linden Hall next week, beginning on Monday, Feb. 13th, in the church. The convention will be directed by Prof. P. H. Meyer, assisted by Miss Anna Brooks, as organist. Miss May Myton, the popular soloist, will be present to charm her audiences. Free entertainment will be provided for all singers from a distance. Two concerts will be rendered by the class on Thursday and Friday evenings.

A Difference in People.

Among the many polite people whom the newspaper man has to deal with are the tramps who drop into the office every now and then and ask for a few old papers. They will thank him over and over again for them, while many of his regular subscribers will take his paper for years and then get offended if a bill is presented. Yes, there's a difference in people.—Mt. Carmel *News*.

After Deer.

It is stated tuat a party of hunters from Huntingdon county, residing in the northern part of the county close to the Centre county line, have been dogging deer in the Seven Mountains, south of the Bear Meadows, ever since the middle of last summer,—not only dogging but "crusting" the animals in the deep snows since the holidays.

Chapped Hands.

If you are careful to thoroughly dry your hands every time after washing and then dust them over with dry oatmeal, they will not get chapped. Insufficient drying is generally the cause. Cold cream is excellent, and if applied to the hands every night will soon cure those many cracks.

Shingle Mill.

William Strunk is setting up a large steam shingle mill on the mountain above town. He will operate under contract on the tracts of B. D. Brisbin, B. H. Arney, and others.

Wrist Broken

On Saturday evening Miss Emily Alexander fell on the icy pavement and broke a bone in her right wrist. She was on her way to call on some friends when the accident occurred.

To insure a happy new year, keep the liver clear and the body vigorous by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

MRS. HENRY YEARICK.

Died at Her Home at Jacksonville on Tuesday Afternoon

Mrs. Catharine Yearick, wife of Henry Yearick, died Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 31st, at her home in Jacksonville, of diabetis. For five years she has patiently endured the suffering from this dread disease. A large number of her many friends and relatives paid their last tribute of respect to her on Saturday morning at ten o'clock. Her remains were carried to rest in the Reformed cemetery by six of her grandsons. The services were conducted by her pastor, Rev Runkle, of Hublersburg.

Mother Yearick, as she was known to many, was a daughter of Dr. Samuel Leinbaugh, of Aaronsburg, at which place the early part of her life was spent. She was born Sept. 27, 1827, and at the time of her death she was 71 years 4 months and 4 days old.

In 1845 she was united in marriage to Henry Yearick, who shortly after their marriage moved to what was known as the Hutchison farm, one mile west of Jacksonville. For the last twenty years they have resided in Jacksonville.

Mother Yearisk was a member of the Reformed church for fifty years, and a devout christian. Her pew was never empty when her health permitted her attending services. She was always willing to lend a helping hand, even to the detriment of her own health. Many will feel the loss of her smiling face and motherly hand. Her last words were: "God is making all right."

She was the first link to be broken in the family chain, and leaves to mourn their loss, a husband, who for a number of years has been suffering from the effects of rheumatism, and is almost helpless, making the loss more keenly felt by him. Ten children also survive her: Alfred, of Superior, Neb.; Dr. C. R., of Detriot, Mich.; Mrs. Uriah Shaffer, of Madisonburg; Mrs. E. J. Peck, of Nittany; Nathaniel H., Chas. E., John W., Mrs. Joseph Hoy, Mrs. James Martin and Mrs. John W. Holmes, all of Jacksonville and vicinity.

Mill Property Swapped on Farm.

The grist mill, grain house, mill house and coal yard, at the station, lately owned by Mrs. R. E. Bartholomew, have passed into the hands of John S. Auman, of Spring Mills, an old and experienced miller, and a man noted for honest dealing. This property was erected and owned by Kurtz & Son, excepting the grain house, and purchased later by R. E. Bartholomew. Mr. Auman, as part pay for the above will turn in an 85 acre farm, 2 miles west of Centre Hall, known as the Joseph Crotzer farm.

A Boy at 97.

Lewisburg Journal: John Diehl, of Montour county, is in his 97 year. He saws and splits all his fire wood. Judging by the long pile he has on hand, the neighbors think he has enough to last him till he lives out his full century. Dr. McHenry met him the other day with his saw buck and ax, looking for a job among his neighbors. He says he feels like a boy and knows a good deal more.

Pennsylvania Always Ahead.

A Kansas City newspaper man says that it costs five dollars to kiss a Georgia girl and fifteen dollars to kiss a Pennsylvania widow. "Experienced men who have sampled stock in both states," he adds, "say that the latter is worth the difference." According to that bankruptcy stares the man in the face who steals a "smack" from one of Pennsylvania's blushing, blooming maidens.

Found Dead in Bed.

Geo. L. Marshall, a well known grocer of Bellefonte, had been ill a few days with lagrippe. Friday an employe of his store went to the sick man's room to see him about business matters. He found Mr. Marshall dead in bed. Deceased leaves a wife and son. He was 62 years old.

Legislative Committee.

W. F. Hill, of Crawford county, master of the Penn'a State grange, announced the appointments of ex-Senator G. C. Brown, of York, and Geo. C. Hutchinson, of Huntingdon, as a legislative committee to sit during the present session of the Legislature.

Church Conference.

The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical church will be held in Lewisburg, beginning March 2, and continue in session a week. The usual attendance of ministers and delegates is from 180 to 200, besides visitors.

For a Longer Term.

Legislation is to be introduced at this session of the state legislature to increase the minimum school term in Pennsylvania from six to seven months.

Cure for Hoarseness.

The white of an egg beaten with the juice of a lemon and sweetened to taste, taken in half hour teaspoonful doses, forms a simple cure for hoarse colds.

—One new sleigh left. Reduced from $25 to $18.—W. W. Boob, Centre Hall.

GREAT STRIKE.

Our goods are on a strike—they say they must be sold because they never meant to stay with us. We quote you a few from

Our Hardware Department

To show you how much in earnest we both are.

5½ ft. Diston's X Saws with handles	$1.25
X Cut Saw Handles, per pair	16c
26 in. Hand Saws	30, 45, 68 and 75c
Meat Saws	23 and 59c
And the best 22 in. At	89c
Acme Harness Riveters, peddlers' price, $1, ours	48c
Corn Sheliers	1 18
Solid Steel Hatchets	34c
Set of 5 Socket Chisels, ¼, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1 and 1¼ in	95c
Brace, 4 Bits and Screw Driver	75c
Wire Pliers	25c
Pruning Shears	24c
Hollow Handle Brad Awls with 10 tools	25c
Those popular Wire Rat Traps, usual price 35 to 50c, ours	25c
¼ lb. pack Cobblers Nails	5c
Deitz Best Lanterns	43c
Coffee Mills, hold 1 lb. coffee	33c
Manure Forks	38 and 44c
Blood Hay Knives	59c

Our stock of Winter goods is getting less, but we still have some to offer you at cut prices. Following we quote you Plush Robes, Bed and Horse Blankets at less than cost.

$2.50 Plush Robe	$1 70
$3.25 Plush Robe	2 25
$3 95 Plush Robe	2 95
59c Horse Blanket	44c
89c Horse Blanket	65c
$1 85 Horse Blankets	1 35
$2.95 Horse Blankets	2 20
$3.25 Horse Blankets	2 25
89c Bed Blankets	63c
98c Bed Blankets	73c
$1.10 Bed Blankets	78c
$1.18 Bed Blankets	88c
$2.95 Bed Blankets	1 95

Now comes our 4th Bill of Fare, prices of which hold good only until next issue of this paper.

4-1 pint Tin Cups	5c
3 qt. covered Tin Bucket	5
11¾ in. Steel Enameled Wash Basin	10c
Set Table Knives and Forks	28c
Glass Lamp, complete, No. 1 burner	12c
2 lb. box Caustic Soda	7c
½ lb. piece No. 1 Chocolate	10c
Box Malena	5c

You see very little money enables you to carry a very large package away from our store.

S. M. SWARTZ,

TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

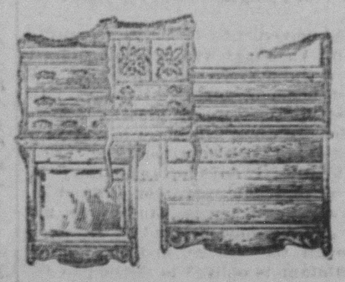
WE CARRY

The Largest Stock of Furniture

In Penns Valley to select from

...AT LESS MONEY...

Than can be bought elsewhere.



We pay the toll or car fare for every Suit sold.

JOHN SMITH & BRO.,

9-30 Spring Mills.

To Get Rid of Warts.

Warts can be easily and quickly removed by applying castor oil to them two or three times a day. This is the simplest remedy known, and it is scarcely ever that it fails.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

See the New Mottled Granite Ware.

Carpets woven in one piece—newest designs—called Pro Brussel.

Druggetts and Art Squares.

On an average new goods every day. Don't come here for old stock. New and modern goods at much less than old stock.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

ADMIRAL DEWEY...

Still continues to be the hero of the Spanish-American war, and the leading 1 lb. box of

BAKING POWDER

is the Admiral Dewey, prepared expressly for our customers for the low price of 10 cents. If not satisfactory, money will be refunded. Quality unequaled and warranted to make light nutritious bread, biscuits and cakes. Saves eggs, milk and shortening, and makes forty lbs. more bread to the barrel of flour.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

To Our Friends and Patrons.

Before you send your money out of the county to some mail order house, or buy a bill of goods from some traveling groceryman or dry goods peddler that claims to be selling goods at retail at wholesale prices, come in and see us and bring a list of the goods you want, and see if we cannot sell you the same as cheap or cheaper for spot cash than they will, and at the same time you will be sure of getting nothing but reliable goods.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

$ $ SAVED!

It Is No... Humbug!

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

from prices on Furniture during January and February.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1203. - - - - - Bellefonte, Pa.